Periodical

SEPTEMBER, 1932

FIFTEEN CENTS

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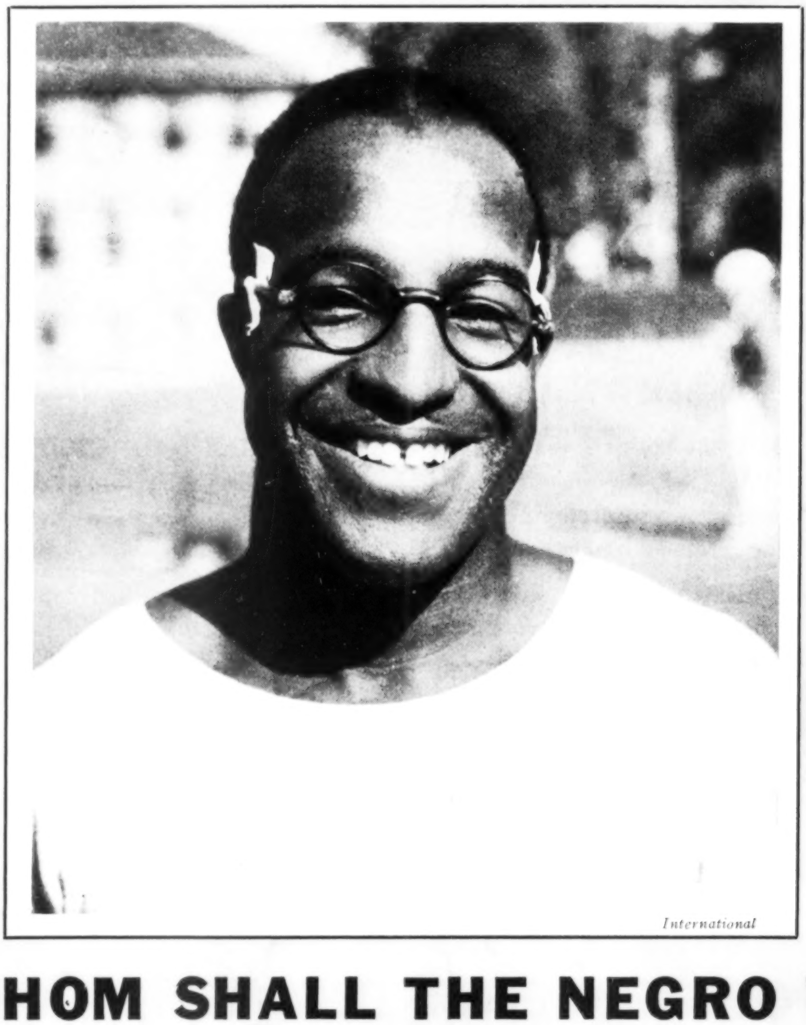

International

FOR WHOM SHALL THE NEGRO VOTE:

Foster? Thomas? Roosevelt? Hoover?

NEW NEGRO LIBRARIES — JUAN LATINO

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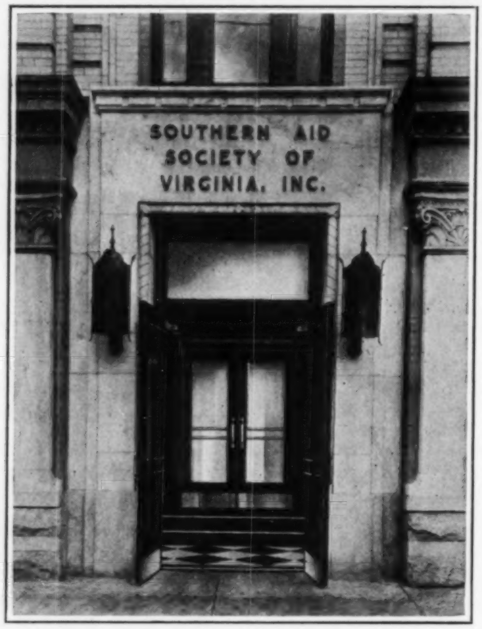

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THE

CRISIS

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NEXT MONTH

This will be Children's Number with selected pictures of interesting colored babies.

"Message for Colored Mothers," by Grace Abbott, Chief of the United States Children's Bureau.

Miss Abbott was long a co-worker of Jane Addams at Hull House, and at the request of THE CRISIS has written a special article on Negro children, based on her experience in Washington.

A Second Political Article.

Presenting the claims of Herbert Hoover and the Republican Party to the votes of Negroes next November. This will be written by high authority.

Art at Howard University.

Many people do not realize that under Professor Herring at Howard University an art movement of significance is being carried on. Ruby N. Kendrick will tell about it in October.

The Negro in the B. E. F.

We sent Roy Wilkins to Washington to look into the inter-racial significance of the veterans' movement. It makes an informing article.

LATER

Roosevelt and the Negro.

The West Indian and the American Negro, by Wilfred Horace Kerr.

German Youth and Negro Literature, by Percy L. Julian.

Folk Songs in the Virgin Islands, by Maud Cuney Hare.

Edward N. Bannister, Artist, by John S. Brown.

Vol. 39, No. 9　　*Whole No. 262*

THE CRISIS *was founded in* 1910. *It is published monthly at* 69 *Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as its official organ. It is conducted by a Committee of the Board of Directors, and the Editor is assisted by a Press Conference, composed of the Business Manager, Roy Wilkins and Herbert Seligmann. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15c *a copy. Foreign subscriptions* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November* 2, 1910, *at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March* 3, 1879, *and additional second class entry at Albany, N. Y.*

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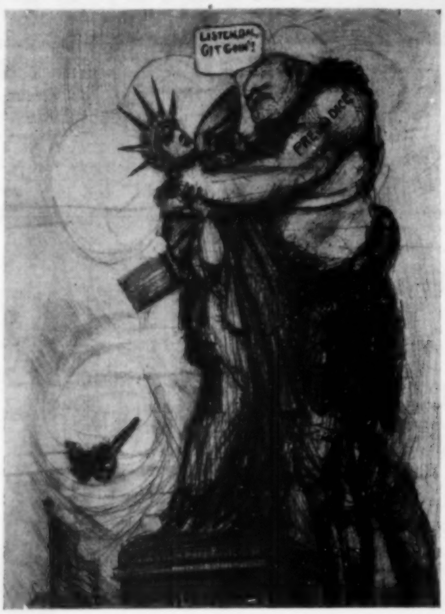


As the Crow Flies

Congress concocted eighteen thousand bills and made five thousand laws. We'll try to enforce fifty and succeed in the case of five.

•

The Bi-Centennial has aroused such unbounded enthusiasm that some of our most prominent politicians have been heard to ask: "Who the hell was George Washington, anyhow?" And as for the World's Fair at Chicago, its plans so far beggar description. And speaking of beggars, they will be quite fashionable next winter, worn on the bias with panniers.

•

What Schmelling and Kid Chocolate continually forget is that to score a boxing victory in the United States, you must not only whip your opponent, but also the referee and at least one judge. The 100 meter dash is easier to win.

•

Here comes Turkey, as Number 56 in the League of Nations; and now only Russia and the United States and a few other unimportant nations are loafing outside the Red Rope with their fingers in their mouths.

•

Blessed are the bank directors for they shall see Hoover. Blessed are the railroads when men shall revile them and persecute them, for theirs is the United States Treasury.

•

By the by, does anyone happen to know the guy who read the final resolution of the Geneva Peace Conference? We lost our copy.

•

Three hundred persons have written and wired the widow of Theodore Roosevelt to congratulate her on the nomination of her husband as President. The intelligence of this country passes all comprehension!

•

England at Ottawa is trying to build a closed economic world in a century when economic independence, even for an empire, is as impossible as segregated air.

•

Where did we get our reputation for brains? When England was the world's manufacturer and banker, she had free trade and invited the earth to sell her raw material and buy goods, credit and gold. As soon as we got the chance to succeed England, we piled the tariff so high that none could buy and we couldn't sell. This is what we call pin-head mentality.

•

In the United States, there are twenty-four million bondholders and more than twenty millions of these are, by legal flim-flam, resembling the constitutions of the South, disfranchised from all voice in and control of their own money and business. Hooray for democracy and freedom!

•

The world set out to charge Germany $125,000 million in 1918; in 1920, it was cut down to $64,000 million; a year later, it was $31,680 million, and in 1929, only a paltry $8,800 million. Today, all Europe asks is a pitiful $952 million, and it doesn't insist on that. As for the United States, we won't get our debt, whether we cancel it or not. All of which is a fine lesson in greediness.

Well, the Battle of the B. E. F. is history. Against inconceivable odds, the United States Army have killed, routed, wounded and chased men, women, children, rags and bedbugs out of Washington. We propose the D. S. M. (Distinguished Service Muddle) for the Commander-in-Chief. In the attic of the White House, he directed the action from under a bed at great risk. O Say Can You See?

•

Since the war, twenty nations have officially gone off the Gold Standard and twelve others unofficially, leaving France and the United States holding the Bag of Gold, and not knowing what to do with it.

•

There can be no doubt about it. The more we delve into the intricacies of modern business, the more it resembles plain crap-shooting and the less it seems to depend upon work, thrift and saving.

•

Don't we have the devil's own luck in Vice Presidents? Remember Tyler, who didn't know what party he belonged to; Andy Johnson, who tried to keep sober; Chesty Arthur and Theodore I. Then imagine Dolly Gann in the White House, and finally drop to Ettie Garner in a last year's bonnet, giving advice on how not to entertain; while Jack wisecracks through his nose and checks up on the presidential health. It is a prospect calculated to make strong men weep.

•

Senator Borah has had another lucid interval. If we could elect him on every other speech, what a man we would have in the White House!

Socialists and Communists Bid for the Negro Vote

1. The Negro Program of the Socialists

By **FRANK R. CROSSWAITH**
Candidate for Congressman, New York

TO all who are not blinded by ignorance and bound by tradition, it is quite obvious that time and the overlapping financial interests of our economic masters have wiped out every excuse upon which any important difference between the Republican and Democratic parties could be predicated. These two parties never were more like the traditional "two peas in a pod" than at present. Not even with respect to the elementary civil rights of the Negro do they differ, to say nothing of the rights of the working class.

Under a Democratic administration Negro soldiers in war time were subjected to all manner of indignities and humiliations, at home and abroad. Under a Republican administration the widows and mothers of these soldiers share the same fate as their departed dead.

Whether it be the endorsement of a high tariff wall by the South whose agrarian interest once arrayed it against the tariff, or the attempt to elevate Judge Parker to the Supreme court bench and thus placate the anti-Negro, anti-labor sentiment of the Bourbon South; or whether it be the continued segregation of Negro civil service employees at Washington, or the brazen betrayal of the Negro by the Republican party, when in deference to the South it gladly lynched the Dyer anti-lynching bill, all the evidence points to the similarity of these two parties.

Both of them have entered into a dastardly conspiracy to keep the Negro helpless and hopeless, politically, socially, educationally and economically. Laws restricting suffrage in the Southern states and designed to deny to the Negro the most meager advantages of political democracy have been condoned by both parties. Through the use of "property qualifications", so-called "educational tests", "Grand Father Clauses" and other subterfuges, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia continue to tax the Negro masses who inhabit these states without giving the Negro a voice in government. Lynching, legal and illegal, continues to haunt the Negro wherever he goes, while the tide of race prejudice rises and overflows into every city and state in the nation.

In November 1929, the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee made public a letter written to Vice-president Curtis by Mr. James A. Arnold, manager of the Southern Tariff Association and a co-worker of Colonel Mann, leader of the lily-white Republican forces of the South, in which a plan "to blacken the Democratic party and whiten the Republican party", was discussed. Negro Democrats were "to be elected in St. Louis, Chicago, New York and other Negro districts" and thus once more the Negro masses were to be hoodwinked. It is apparent that "the plan" has not wholly been abandoned.

How the Negro can escape his present evils and affect a change for the betterment of his life in America is a question which the limits of this article will not permit of an adequate answer. This much is certain however, that, if the political future of the Negro is to be any brighter and safer than his past and present, then the Negro must be made to know that politics is not merely "the science of Government" but that it is essentially a reflection of economic, and class interests. Negro politicians especially must drop their familiar role of decoy to lead the masses of Negroes blindly into the slaughter-house of the two old parties, also the Negro politician must subordinate his own selfish desires for pelf and place to the interest of the Negro masses.

For the Negro to shift his political allegiance from Republicans to Democrats is no indication of intelligence nor of political progress, neither can he excuse his conduct on the grounds that there is "no other party". The Socialist party is one of the recognized major parties in the nation; its record with respect to the rights of the Negro is beyond reproach. From its birth, the Socialist Party has consistently stood on the side of the Negro, not in any condescending manner or for selfish reasons, but because the Socialist Party, here and abroad represents the interest of all workers, just as the Republican and Democratic parties represent the interests of the exploiters.

As a first step toward the eradication of the evils from which the Negro and all other workers now suffer, the Socialist Party offers the following remedies:

1. A Federal anti-lynching bill.
2. A Federal Anti-child Labor Law and Education Laws. These laws will tend to reduce the illiteracy now prevalent in the South and give to Negro children a better opportunity for education in those states.
3. Admission of Negroes to juries and equal voting rights for all citizens.
4. The reduction of Southern representation in Congress until *all* citizens there are permitted to vote.
5. Unemployment insurance for all workers victims of involuntary idleness.
6. Jobs for all: The Government could provide decent work and decent pay for all if it was run in the interest of the workers instead of for the exploiters as the Republicans and Democrats now run it.

To the extent that the Negro and all other workers support the program of the Socialist Party to that same extent will their future be bright and a nobler heritage left to their children.

2. The Black and Red Convention

By **MABEL BYRD**

FOR the first time in the history of the United States, a Negro is a candidate for Vice-President. It happened May 28, 1932, at the Second National Nominating Convention of the Communist Party of the United States of America, held at the Coliseum in Chicago.

James W. Ford, a young Negro of 39 years, was born in Alabama. Born of working class parents, he went to work early and by dint of hard labor won his way through school. His college training at Fisk University was suddenly terminated by service in the 92nd division of the United States army in France. With the vivid remembrance of the lynching of his grandfather, much of his war experience was the defense of Negro soldiers from unjust accusations. He, as member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of America, is one of the outstanding communist leaders in America.

The nomination of a Negro as Vice-President marks the beginning of the third epoch in the history of the Negro in the United States. There have been two epoch-making incidents previously in the history of the Negro in America. The first was his enslavement on American soil, with all the miseries and degradations that come with this type of a social and economic state of being. This period saw two important and significant means by which the slave tried to escape his bondage. Religious worship, as evidenced by the Negro spirituals, such as "Steal Away", "Swing Low Sweet Chariot", were unconscious means by which he sought to rid himself of the burdensome reality. More significant still, were the organized rebellions, such as the Nat Turner and the

Denmark Vesey rebellions, which while unsuccessful, were indications of the restless, conscious mob of black workers, trying to emerge into the plain day freedom.

Emancipation, the second epoch-making incident, was regarded by the Negro masses as their salvation. "Free and with the hope of forty acres and a mule", they sallied forth from their enchainment with a belief in their God, the North and the Republican Party, that has taken almost 60 years of growing disillusionment to die and to be replaced by a frank recognition of their realities. "Forty acres and a mule" never were part of the Negro's equipment for the modern, economic struggle; wage-slavery, bound hand and foot by political disfranchisement and social ostracism,—this is the status of the Negro, despite the 14th and 15th amendments.

Especially since the end of the reconstruction period, when the Negroes were beginning to realize that the change in economic and social status was merely one of name and not of fact, the protest for equal rights before the law, for equal social and economic opportunities has assumed a variety of forms. They have tried education, but now they know, under the present system, that an educated Negro may also black shoes and be "George" to the traveling public.

Industrial education was at one time the salvation, but now Negroes may not be taught skilled trades in southern "public schools" for "they are bound to come into competition with white workers", and so trade education for economic independence now gives way to academic education. The North takes its toll in limiting the economic freedom of the Negro worker in many ways, among which are the more subtle operations of trade unions of the American Federation of Labor variety.

The Negro has tried and is yet trying politics. Has this freed him from his modern slavery? The Negro worker vociferously says "No". In Texas, his right of entry into the Democratic primaries is contested; generally throughout the South he is either intimidated at the polls, or his vote not counted, or his right to vote is denied on the basis of "The Grandfather's Clause", payment of poll tax; or his interpretation of the Constitution of the United States.

Each election year, the party of Lincoln sets out to gather in the harvest of Negro votes. "Something must be done about the disfranchisement of the Negro" is the slogan just before elections. "Lynching must be stopped." But definite methods of stopping both these and other injustices are crushed by Republicans and Democrats alike.

Education, law, work,—which translated, means training, politics, wealth—these three have they tried, but the Negro arrives in 1932, yet on the lowest rung of the economic ladder, disenfranchised, and a social outcast.

The second Communist Nominating Convention marked the third epoch in the Negroes' lives. James W. Ford, a Negro from Alabama, was nominated vice-president on the Communist ballot. The second plank of their platform calls for "equal rights for Negroes". The Party demands "full and unconditional economic, political and social equalities" for the Negro masses. In this convention, fifteen per cent of the 1000 delegates were Negroes and at least one-fourth of the speeches were made by Negro workers—men, and women. Southern whites, farmers and industrial workers, northerners, westerners—all not only endorsed the party platform, but made plain to the convention that they had the full support of their local constituencies to endorse each and every plank. James W. Ford, was not only a brother Communist, but they attested their approval of a Negro candidate through a unanimous nomination. The ovation that greeted the Negro's nomination was the most spontaneous and prolonged of the occasion. This was the dramatic moment of the Second Communist Nominating Convention of the United States of America.

The significance of this convention must not be overlooked. For several years now, Negro leaders have been, in effect, threatening the Republican Party with pictures of the Negro masses turned "red". There is need no longer for this "left-handed threat".

Increasingly, Negro masses are deciding to speak and act for themselves. Within the last year or so, it is the Communist party that is the chosen medium through which they are asserting their demands. They spoke from the Convention platform of political, social and economic injustices. They scored the "three parties of capitalism", Republican, Democrat, and Socialist. They saw ahead of them struggle, fight, hardship, but they visualized a Society in which equality will be an actuality. They decried "white chauvinism" but they suggested means for its eventual extinction. Theirs is a philosophy of hope and enthusiasm that has not been known since the days of emancipation.

One-third of the delegates came from both the rural and urban areas of the South; approximately four-fifths of the Negro delegates were unemployed. One-third had deserted American Federation of Labor organizations, while practically all of them were affiliated either with the Communist Party or some one of its sponsored organizations—such as the Unemployed Councils, the Trade Union Unity League, International Labor Defense, or the United Farmer's League.

One-third of their number was a skilled artisans group; a merchant and a writer were among the delegates. But by far the largest number were unskilled workers—factory, farm and domestic. This was the personnel of the most articulate Negro group that I have ever seen assembled.

Whatever the chances for the election

(*Will you please turn to page* 300)

All Fools Day

By ETHEL D. W. COLLINS

(*For my son*)

"Be rational," exhorts the parent, likewise teacher;
"Be prudent," affirms the slumbrous, droning preacher,
Forgetful he's a vicar of One entitled Mad.
There are thousands living, dying, who never, never had
A mentor who could tell them that courage but begins
Where old hag reason barked her miserable shins.
On every patch of earth sits a reasonable one,
Intently considering better spots in the sun;
And their manner's most unlovely, insolent and cool.
In all the highest seats, we'd like to see a fool.

A fool is one with faith, in this age of unbelief,
Who sacrifices, never safely, reef by reef,
Nor trims his sail by light of beckoning goal;
But goes by lightnings of indomitable soul,
Through dim, unchartered map of space and beating storm,
While stay at homes, the wise, are dreaming, snug and warm.

Francis, doughty Christopher, Maid of Domrémy,
Steel my son and mould my son; let him, one day, be
A citizen of both our worlds, a member of the crew—
The glorious company of fools like you.

Juan Latino, Slave and Humanist

By VALAUREZ B. SPRATLIN

THE history of Juan Latino recalls a theory explaining Spain's cultural orientation expressed tersely in the aphorism "Africa begins at the Pyrenees." However much the Spanish may argue their European birthright, they tacitly admit their African heritage when, pressed for an explanation of their characteristic vices and virtues, they exclaim, "You see, it's the influence of the Moors!" This is inevitable in view of the proximity of Spain to Africa. Her inhabitants, because of their peculiar geographical position, have had to combat more invasions than have fallen to the lot of other European peoples. At least twice they have yielded to conquerors from the south—the Carthaginians in the sixth century before Christ, and the Moors in the eighth century after. The former are remembered in Cartagena, the city named for them, and in Barcelona the city of the Barcas, their leaders; the latter, fusing during seven centuries the culture of Spain with their own, have left the exotic beauty of the mosque of Cordoba and the mysterious charm of the Alhambra of Granada as eternal reminders of their splendid civilization.

BLACKS IN SPAIN

A third invasion from beyond Gibraltar began in the fifteenth century when, as a result of incursions by the Portuguese along the coast of Guinea, the wharves of Seville swarmed with Africans. These newcomers were not imperious conquerors of Semitic origin, but dejected blacks bearing the yoke of the slave. If many were destined for America to take the place of the Indians in the cultivation of the soil, not a few remained in Spain to serve as domestics in the homes of the aristocracy. Certainly it cannot be said of these pariahs, as was said of the Greek slaves in Rome, that they lead captivity captive; the haughty Spaniards of this period of national preëminence would hardly yield to any influence that this humble folk could exert. Yet Africa was bound to speak once more—this time in the accent of Guinea, whose voice, more inarticulate and elusive than that of Carthage or Islam, cannot be disregarded by the historian of Spanish culture.

DR. SPRATLIN

Velaurez B. Spratlin is a graduate and Master of Arts from the University of Denver and has taught at Wiley and West Virginia College. He is at present Associate Professor of Romance Languages and Acting Head of the department at Howard University.

"In 1928 I matriculated at Middlebury College for the doctorate in Modern Languages, D.M.L. In addition to the residence requirements at Middlebury College, the applicant for the degree in this school must spend a year in a university in the country of his major language. As Spanish is my major, I fulfilled this requirement during the year 1929–1930 at the Centro de Estudios Históricos and at the University of Madrid. I chose as the subject of my dissertation, which Middlebury College requires to be written in a major language, 'The Career and Works of Juan Latino,' a full-blooded Negro who, either born into slavery in Spain or carried thither from the west coast of Africa in the same servile capacity, acquired fame as one of the leading Latin poets of the Spanish Renaissance. Most of his life was spent in Granada, where he was recognized as one of the foremost of the professors of humanities who taught in that city.

"My dissertation was presented and accepted at Middlebury last summer, and after passing the final examination I was awarded the degree on August 17, 1931. I am at present occupied with the English translation of my dissertation and am expecting to publish it shortly."

We have prevailed upon Dr. Spratlin to write us a short summary of his doctor's thesis.

The paintings of Juan Pareja and Sebastian Gomez attest the Negro slave's capacity for artistic creation; the exploits of Juan de Merida while fighting under the Spanish colors in Flanders were sufficiently heroic to inspire a dramatist of the Golden Age to reproduce them on the stage. Francisco Bermudez de Pedraza in his "Antiquities and Excellencies of Granada" tells us of three Negroes who were "honors of the Ethiopian nation": Catalina de Soto, "whose hands of ebony were more esteemed in the arts of sewing, embroidering, and drawing than the white hands of the gentle women;" the Licendiado Ortiz, son of a black mother and a knight of the order of Saint James, "who became a famous lawyer in chancery;" and Father Cristobal de Meneses, of the order of Saint Dominic, son of a Negro mother and a noble father, "who was so witty of speech and pleasant of conversation that he was the guest at dinner of Don Juan de Austria, brother of King Phillip II."

THE SLAVE JUAN

These, however, are lesser lights that pale before the brilliancy of Juan Latino, who, although a slave, achieved a place of distinction among the poets and humanists of the Spanish Renaissance. His history proves again it blows where it listeth—this wind that imparts the breath of genius, and that the will to achievement and power is truly an arrow of longing swift in reaching the other shore.

Accounts differ concerning the birthplace of Juan. Some state that he was born in Spain of Negro parents. Others would have it that, a native of Guinea, he was brought to Spain along with his mother by traffickers in "human ebony." His own testimony is doubtless the most reliable: in his masterpiece, the "Austriad," we read

Hic scriptor nec fuit orbe satus,
Etiopum terris venit.

In a later publication he again alludes to his African origin. The date of his birth is likewise uncertain, although the internal evidence of the above-mentioned poem suggests that he was born in 1518.

HIS MASTERS

If those whose chattel he was were able in later years to thank the fate that brought luster to the family escutcheon in the achievements of a servant, the young and nameless slave could rejoice in the one boon permitted to his estate—that of illustrious and generous masters. To serve in the household of Gonzalo de Cordoba, Spain's greatest warrior, whose military prowess won for him the sobriquet of "El Gran Capitan," was a compensation to some extent for the ignominious yoke that he bore. To be sure, Gonzalo had died some three years before the birth of Juan, but the widow and daughter were living to rehearse the deeds of the hero, and a young grandson, the Duke of Sesa, was there to carry on the martial tradition of his illustrious grandfather.

In such an environment, Juan was much happier than his fellows who suffered slavery on American soil. He and the young Duke were approximately of the same age and we can imagine that there existed between them something of the sympathy and trust that existed between Eva and Topsy of ante-bellum fame. (The comparison is not unhappy, for from all accounts the young Juan must have far outdone his American cousin in whimsical roguery.) At any rate, out of this early association grew a deep and lasting friendship that was commemorated in verse by the poet of later years.

After the death of the father of Sesa, the widow, Dona Elvira, left the family estate in Baena and went to live with her mother in Granada. She was directed thither, it would seem, by the hand of fate, for what could have been a better setting for the drama of Juan Latino than this picturesque city whose history, as rich in oriental phantasy as unfortunate in Christian fanaticism, might have been another tale told by Scheherazade? Moreover, it provided an atmosphere that was signally favorable to the cultivation of the genius of the slave. Spain was confronted with the formidable task of christianizing the large Moorish population of Granada, and her rulers had realized soon after the conquest that education was the most effective means for accomplishing the assimilation of this foreign element in her more or less homogeneous citizenry.

THE UNIVERSITY OF GRANADA

In 1526 the city council had petitioned Charles V in behalf of the founding of the University of Granada; indeed, since the time of Ferdinand and Isabella there had been a number of secondary schools, all flourishing under the patronage of a unified church and state. During the youth of Juan one of the most important of these was the Cathedral School of Pedro de Mota, which the young slave attended regularly with his master. At first his duties were purely servile ones, like accompanying his master thither and carrying his books. Juan, with a slave's eagerness to learn, realized that this was his opportunity and by dint of heeding the instruction in class and studying by stealth, he soon acquired a mastery of the humanistic branches that astounded academic Granada. Dona Elvira, sympathetic with such aspiration, allowed him to become openly the fellow-student of her son, and Juan was able to steep himself in classic lore.

The Duke of Sesa took pride in the fame of his slave and referred to him fondly as his "rara avis in terra corvo simmillime nigro." Although well versed in Greek, it was particularly in Latin that Juan distinguished himself; thus it was that the young slave, born without a name, forged by the creative power of his own genius the significant surname of "Latino," bestowed upon him as a tribute to his genius by admiring fellow-students. It is by this name that he continues to be known in the literary history of Spain.

Juan Latino was also deeply interested in medicine and would probably have dedicated himself to the doctor's calling, if his friends, realizing his splendid literary gifts, had not persuaded him to confine his studies to the humanities. As a consequence of their timely advice he received the bachelor's degree from the University of Granada in 1546; ten years later, already a famous teacher, his services to the youth of Granada were given official recognition when the university awarded him the "licenciatura"; finally, in 1557 he received the master's degree, the records stating that he was admitted to it "without prejudice of color."

THE PROFESSOR

The slave-humanist took as much joy in dispensing his erudition as in acquiring it and was eminently successful as a teacher, if we are to take as authentic a list of his pupils who achieved distinction published in one of the accounts of his career. His class-room was stormed by the youth of the city attracted, no doubt, as much by the unusual personality of the professor as by his fame as a savant. All sources, with one exception, are agreed that he held a chair in the University of Granada; he is spoken of as "professor of the university" in the copyright of his poems granted by Phillip II. On the other hand, it must be noted that he always signed himself as "instructor of the youth of Granada," and did not claim the higher distinction. We do know, however, that he was a member of the "claustro," or official body of the professors as they sat in deliberation—in recognition, perhaps, of his services to the cause of letters in Granada and by virtue of the strong cohesion between these various schools that really constituted one organic whole, flourishing as they did literally in the shadow of the great cathedral.

The crowning event of his academic career was his election by the claustro in 1565 to deliver the Latin oration that marked the culmination of the festivities inaugurating the academic year. In the records of the "cabildo," or city council, we read that the said body voted that "it would have great pleasure in going to hear his address in the Royal College or day of Saint Luke." Antonio Gonzalez Garbin in his "Glories of the University of Granada—Juan Latino" describes the animated throng that surged through the streets of the city in eager anticipation of the unusual spectacle, and then, catching the significance of it all, expresses his admiration in the following terms of genuine appreciation, (as well as characteristic Andalusian rhetoric!): "Why were all of those illustrious

THE ALHAMBRA
At the foot of this hill, Juan Latino lies buried

representatives of the power of knowledge and fortune hastening thus to the university? Oh, marvelous light of the sun of wisdom! Oh magical irresistible talisman of genius! Oh happy yoke of the divine beauty of the spirit! Those illustrious gentlemen and high dignitaries were going to render public homage to a former slave of Ethiopia!"

HIS DEATH AND BURIAL

It seems unthinkable that such a commanding figure should remain a slave, yet the records are not agreed that he died a free man. We should like to think that the Duke of Sesa was as generous as Velazquez, who freed Juan Pareja in recognition of his talent as a painter. Some state that such was the case, whereas others say that Juan Latino, although enjoying no less freedom of action than the proudest noble of Granada, remained nominally a slave in view of the pride that his masters took in claiming him as a member of their household. The master became blind in old age, but continued to expound the classics in which he took so much delight. Is there a more inspiring spectacle in the whole history of education? The date of his death is as nebulous as that of his birth; all accounts agree that he attained an advanced age, although it is doubtful that he survived the second decade of the seventeenth century, as has been conjectured. Antonio Marin Ocete, who has given the matter careful study, places the date between 1594 and 1597. He was buried beside his wife, of whom we shall learn presently, in the church of Santa Ana at the foot of the Alhambra Hill. All traces of the tomb have disappeared.

HIS LITERARY WORK

In spite of his prestige as a teacher, Juan Latino was not content to leave to posterity the mere glory of a name that would sooner or later pass into tradition. Living in the Golden Age of Spanish literature, when the tide of creative endeavor was at the flood, he would naturally experiment with the Latin meters that he had so thoroughly studied. The result was two books of Latin verse that impress the modern reader as being a veritable *tour de force* in the manipulation of a medium that was in the nature of things artificial. We might wish that he had written in Spanish, in which he would have no doubt been more spontaneous and original. Steeped in Renaissance culture as he was, he would consider no vehicle better suited to his creative impulse than the idiom of Virgil—a tendency general enough in sixteenth century Spain when classic lore was an unaccustomed delight to the scholars, and when the old masters of Greece and Rome were enthroned as literary law-givers to an uncultivated generation just emerging from vagaries of mediaevalism.

Like Phyllis Wheatley two centuries later, Juan cultivated the ungrateful genre of occasional verse. In our day when the colleges offer courses in the Latin classics in translation and the memory of Don Juan de Austria lies smouldering in the history books, small wonder that the two volumes of his verses that are catalogued in the National Library of Madrid seldom leave their shelves in the "incunabula" section of that library. There was no dearth of themes to inspire a poet whose king could boast of an empire that defied the sunset. Juan, not being an ascetic, was led into the paths of the concrete rather than by the waters of contemplation—this in spite of the fact that he was a contemporary of all the great Spanish mystics and perhaps a friend of the greatest of them, San Juan de la Cruz. The slave, we must know, possessed to a remarkable degree the two primary talents of his race: he was a clever musician and the merriest wag in Granada. Like poor Yorick, he could set the table at a roar with his quips and gibes, and his presence was sought at all the feasts.

THE AUSTRIAD

It was in this way that he came to Don Juan de Austria, son of Charles V and brother of Phillip II. The young prince was sent by his brother to Granada in 1569 to put down a rebellion of the Moors. Anxious to know the savant, famous for his wit and learning, he made haste to invite him to his table. Conviviality led to admiration and esteem, and white Juan, scion of Europe's mightiest dynasty, became the intimate friend of black Juan, nameless son of an Ethiopian slave-mother. A few years later when his brilliant victory at Lepanto had made Don Juan the hero of Christendom, Juan Latino, feeling the joy that one always finds in the achievements of a friend, set about to sing his praise in Latin hexameters. The result was the "Austriad," his first work and undoubtedly his masterpiece.

This work, divided artificially into two parts, contains some two thousand lines of verses or "epigrams," as the author calls them. It offers proof enough that the slave, if lacking in the poetic feeling of Virgil, was capable at least of reproducing something of his epic grandeur. The influence of the Aeneid is seen on every page. Taken as a whole, the work may be viewed as a poetic rhapsody in which the joy of the patriot alternates with the faith of the Catholic to sing of a victory that brought honor to Spanish arms and security to the church. At times the imagery is so involved that Juan seems to be trying audaciously to impregnate the plastic clarity of classic art with the feverish pulsation of the baroque. He is careful to placate the king, ever jealous of the successes of his brother, and sings of the birth of a son to the monarch; he must also use his talent in praise of Pope Pius V, who had brought into being the Holy League that had definitely stopped the advance of the Turks.

However great may have been Juan's affinity for the culture of pagan antiquity, in matters of religion he is as orthodox as Phillip himself and leads the interminable flow of his verses into the channel of satire and vituperation when he suspends the note of triumph to pay his respects to Luther and the Lutherans. The personal note is rarely present. There is, however, one extended passage in which he alludes to his African origin with a pride amounting to a challenge to those who would scorn him for it. Had the "Austriad" been written in Spanish one wonders if it might not have rivalled in popularity the work on the same subject by Juan Rufo.

OTHER WORKS

Juan's second book of verses was also of an occasional tenor, inspired by a theme as mournful as the other was jubilant. The gloomy king was building a monument to his gloom in the form of El Escorial, a huge palace-monastery in the mountain fastness of Castille. Under the main altar of the cathedral of the imposing edifice was to be built a pantheon to contain the ashes of his illustrious forbears. By 1574 the work had progressed so far that a provisional deposition of the bodies was possible and Phillip set about to have a macabre family reunion. Most of the royal dead were reposing in Granada, from whence they were conducted to El Escorial with funeral pomp and ceremony. As a poet laureate must compose the Latin epitaphs for the catafalques, the task devolved upon Juan Latino. He seemed fated to hobnob with royalty.

The event evidently impressed him deeply, for he found in it inspiration for his second book of verses, hardly less extensive than the first. The work is decidedly elegiac in tone, yet recalls the "Austriad" in the constant recurrence of allusions to Lepanto, the glory of the Hapsburgs and the majesty of the church triumphant. The poet sings of the virtues of the departed dead, lauds the filial piety of Phillip, and extols the Catholic faith as a source of comfort in the presence of death.

In 1585 Juan published a smaller volume in which he recounted the deeds of Gonzalo de Cordoba, and paid trib-

(*Will you please turn to page 300*)

New Negro Libraries

1. In Chicago, by Barefield Gordon

THE George Cleveland Hall Memorial Library, Forty-Eighth and South Michigan Avenue, forty-fifth of the branch libraries in Chicago, is an external manifestation of faith in the future, exhibited at a time when faith is sorely beset and disparaged. And it is a credit to the Library Board that in loyalty and friendship to the late Dr. George Cleveland Hall, a member of our race and for three years a member of the Board, the Board's program of building was advanced five years in order to do him honor.

The building, an imposing structure of Indiana limestone, was erected at a cost of $175,000 on the site donated by the late Julius Rosenwald. Although but one story, the vaulted effect of the rotunda off which the rooms branch is very high. The exterior is Italian Renaissance, and the interior, of imported English oak finish, is of Greek and Roman patterns with high Doric columns in the Rotunda. The latest type of library equipment in oak finish is uniform throughout the building.

Four main rooms open off the Rotunda: the Children's room, the Senior or Intermediate room, the Open Shelf or Browsing room, containing fiction, and the Adult Non-Fiction room. Open shelves are completely around each spacious room with the top shelf easily accessible to a person of average height. The Browsing room is equipped with a round center-seat and two museum cases in which fine books and works of art are exhibited. Regulation library tables and windsor chairs are in the Adult Non-Fiction room, and the Reference and Senior rooms are equipped with individual study tables.

A wing off the Adult Non-Fiction room houses a growing reference collection of books by and about Negroes. And another wing off the Children's room is used as a story and club room. Other openings off the Rotunda are the head librarian's office and work room on the same floor, and staff quarters including rest-room with kitchen, leading down into the basement.

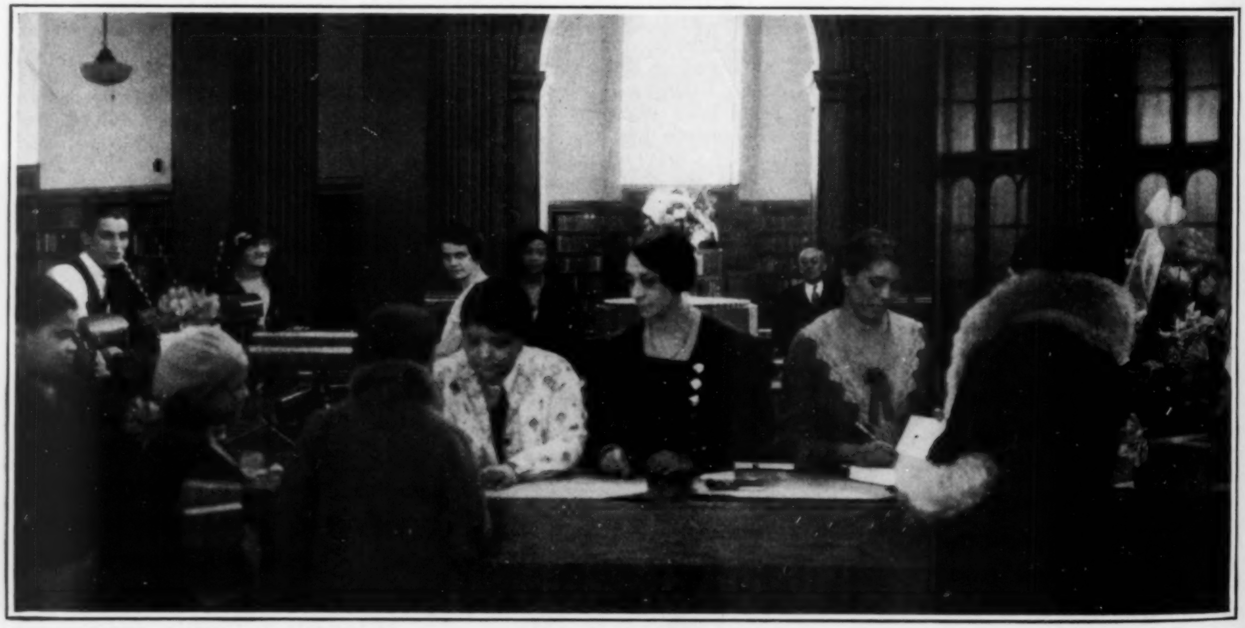
The library opened January eighteenth with twenty thousand books, most of them circulating with the exception of those in the Reference room. One hundred and seventy-three are from Mr. Rosenwald's private library. The special collection of books by and about Negroes is to be used for research and reference, forming a nucleus for a larger collection to be augmented when the library has funds. Not a Negro branch library, but a branch library in a community largely of Negroes which considers its duty to be one of service.

Miss Vivian G. Harsh, a member of our race, who heads a mixed staff of twelve full-time librarians, with part-time workers and pages, brings to her office a proven ability as head librarian, having headed other city branches. Her assistant is Miss Arline Morrell.

The late Dr. George Cleveland Hall in whose honor the library was named, was graduated from Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, in 1885, and three years later from Bennett College of Medicine, Chicago. From 1888 until his death in 1930 he practiced medicine in Chicago. He was a member of the Provident Hospital Trustee Board and Head Surgeon-in-Chief of the hospital. He had served three years on the Library Board and was succeeded by Joseph Bibb, publisher of "The Chicago Whip."

But it was more than a compliment to Dr. Hall's character as an eminent Chicagoan and public spirited citizen that earned him the library as a memorial. For three years he struggled to have the library put in the present district where it is sorely needed. His personal friend, Mr. Julius Rosenwald, who through his solicitation granted Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, $50,000, promised Dr. Hall the present site if the library would build on it.

At Dr. Hall's death in 1930 the plans for building on the Rosenwald site were rushed forward by the Board in friendship and honor to the lamented member. For truly Dr. Hall had perceived justly the need of the library in its present location. The Rosenwald Garden apartments, housing thousands, are only a block north of the Library; the new Wendell Phillips High School will be one block west; the new Provident Hospital will be six blocks away; and the new Methodist Episcopal Community church will be only several blocks distant.



Miss Harsh, Head Librarian and some of her assistants

Miss Taylor of Cleveland

2. News of Other Libraries

AT Atlanta University, a library which cost $300,000, has been dedicated; but this does not tell all of the story. Many libraries have cost more than this, but this library was planned by James Gamble Rogers, one of the greatest architects of the United States, and its quiet beauty is remarkable. In addition to this, it is unusually well-suited to its work. It has a capacity for 118,000 volumes, and forty thousand are already in place, including the unique Thomas Clarkson collection on Slavery. The building was built from funds granted by the General Education Board and will serve the students of all Negro institutions of higher learning in Atlanta.

The dedication address was delivered by United States Senator Frederic Walcott of Connecticut, who characterized the progress of the Negro people since slavery "as the most remarkable, the most dramatic rise ever accomplished in a like period by any group of people in the world." Dean Sage, President of the Board of Trustees, received the library as "the abiding home of that freedom of thought which denies prejudice, prompts the search for wisdom, and fights an ideal battle against the destructiveness of ignorance and the deadness of materialism." James Weldon Johnson, a graduate of Atlanta and a trustee, described the University as a center "from which will radiate forces that will help to redeem this section from ignorance, superstition, propaganda, unreasonable prejudice and brutal intolerance."

President John Hope presided at the dedication exercises and there were present representatives from Agnes Scott and Emory, white college institutions of Atlanta.

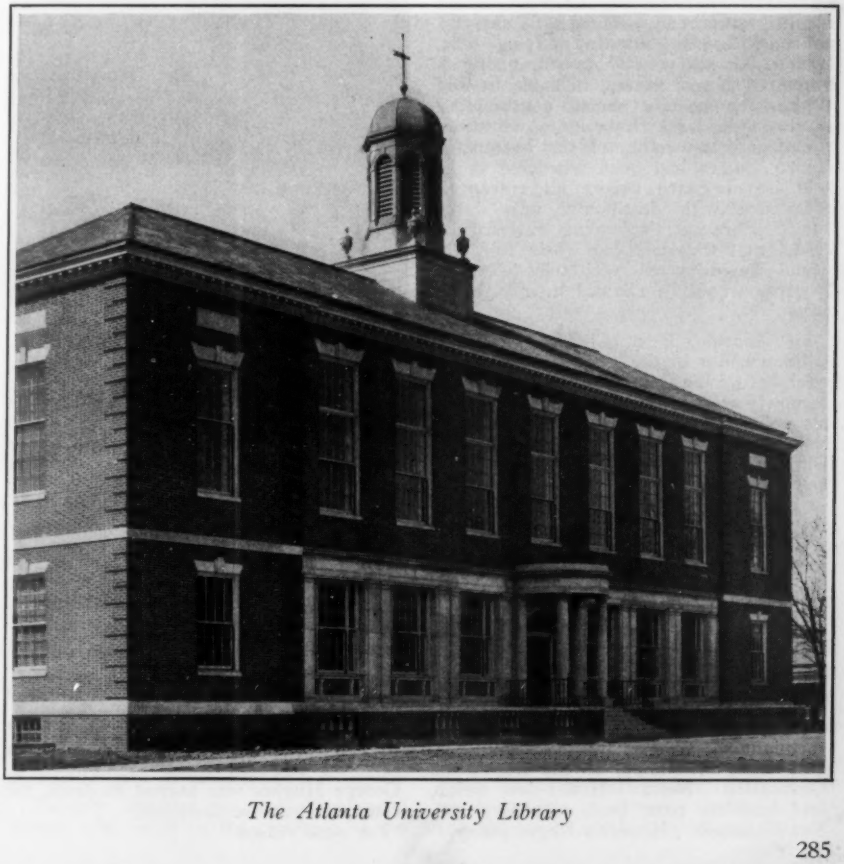
This turns our attention to the provisions for library facilities for Negroes in the United States, a subject to which we must return often in the future. There are, first, the libraries of the colleges, which have been bettered in housing and content, not only at Atlanta, but at Tuskegee, Talladega and Fisk, and soon we hope at Howard.

On the other hand, in the cities, the progress, while notable, is not so great. In the South, there are separate library systems for Negroes in many cities, and in some cases, like Louisville, the provisions approach adequacy. In others, they are very poor. The Rosenwald Fund has begun a campaign to better the situation.

In the North, the general libraries are opened to Negroes, but special facilities for the centers of Negro population have not been good. Chicago has done best. New York has done little. Only one branch, in 135th Street, has tried to do anything, and the work there is handicapped by the fact that few colored librarians have been given a chance to get into the system. One, Mrs. Regina Andrews, after a plucky fight, is First Assistant at the Rivington Branch. All the other colored librarians are being deliberately held back and few new candidates appointed. There were in 1930, seven colored women on the staff. Today, there are only four in addition to A. M. Schomburg who is temporary curator of the Schomburg Collection.

Mrs. Andrews of New York

On the other hand, the number of colored persons who are becoming interested in work as librarians is slowly increasing, and would increase much faster if the field were larger. There were two Bachelors of Library Science graduated this year; one was Miss Thelma L. Taylor, who is employed at the Quincy Branch of the Cleveland Public Library.



The Atlanta University Library

"ALONG THE COLOR LINE" IN

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICS

Menace

The main issue of the Democratic primaries in Tennessee, last fortnight, was "white supremacy". Lilies of the community were being urged to recognize the registration of more than 33,000 Negroes as the "worst menace in the history of the country, one which threatens to strangle the whites of the South like a filthy black rag". Alarmed by the possible black rule, the white voters have supported former Governor Patterson as the "White man's choice".

Decent

Because B. B. Montgomery, (white) Mississippian, nominee for marshall, said that "no Negro women are decent", but chiefly because of the warning he received from the NAACP and 7 U. S. senators, President Hoover last month withdrew Montgomery's name from the balloting.

Politics, Southern Style

Albert White, editor of the Shreveport, La., *Afro-American* was last week driven from Shreveport by enraged state and city police, forced to hide in outlying hills, because of his activity in organizing a league of Negro voters. Unable to find White, the heavily armed constabulary stormed the large Lakeside Auditorium where a mass-meeting of the League of Negro Voters had been scheduled to be held, stood guard before all entrances, threatened with death any who dared enter. Shreveport's leading citizens declared that the streets of their fair city would be drenched with blood before Negroes would be allowed their right to vote.

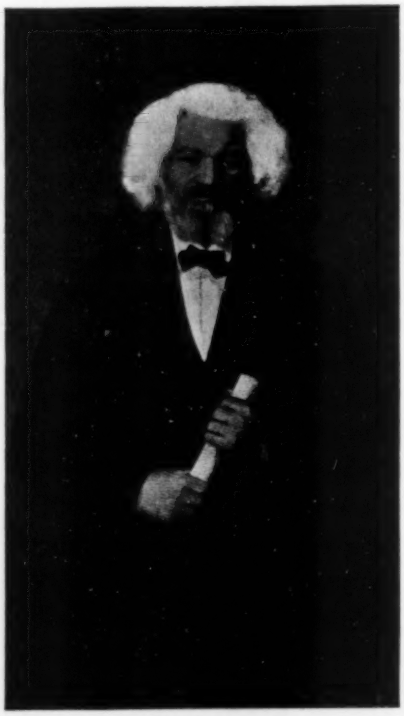
In Houston, Tex., Clifford N. Love, militant editor of the *Texas Freeman*, one week before the Democratic primaries also narrowly escaped mayhem at the hands of his political enemies. He was awakened suddenly, early one morning, with the pungent odor of burning wood assailing his nostrils; his eyes smarting from the acrid smoke that came seeping up through the floor of his room. Rushing outside, he found that large slabs of oil-soaked wood had been placed against and under the foundations of his home, set ablaze. With difficulty he rescued himself and wife.

Freebie

At dinner with Herbert Hoover last fortnight sat Charles Isaacs, Negro delegate from Mississippi to the Republican Convention. Menu: Honey-dew melon, iced bouillon, roast beef, raspberry ices. Not discussed: Hoover's Negro policy.

Frederick Douglass

In the House of Representatives last month was introduced a resolution calling for the erection of a memorial to Frederick Douglass. Sponsor Emanuel Cellar (Dem. N. Y.) said, in part: ". . . a born orator . . . with no education, but with a rugged honesty and sincerity of purpose, (Douglass) was the confidante of Lincoln, Grant, other statesmen. What George Washington was in the darkest hours of the American independence, what Abraham Lincoln was to this country in the hours of its travail, what Touissant L'Ouverture was to the black republic of Haiti, all that and more was Frederick Douglass to his people in their struggle before and after emancipation."



Frederick Douglass Monument?

Ku Klux

Intended to terrorize Negro citizens who might seek to vote in the primaries in Dennison, Tex., last week, handbills scattered throughout the town read as follows:

> NIGGER!
>
> The white people do not want you to vote Saturday.
> Do not make the Ku Klux Klan take a hand.
> Do you remember what happened two years ago, May 9th?

George Hughes was burned to death, the county courthouse destroyed. . . .
"For good reason."

Racial Dynamite

Playing with political, social, racial dynamite is Mayor Walmsley of New Orleans, La. An ordinance introduced last week before the Commission Council by the Mayor would have the effect of barring most Negro laborers from loading and unloading vessels on the docks of New Orleans. If adopted, the ordinance would make it unlawful for any person or firm to employ anybody on publicly owned and operated property within the territorial limits of New Orleans unless he be a bona fide citizen of the city and a registered voter. Very few dock laborers are registered voters. And even if they do pay poll taxes and register, they are not allowed to vote in any primary, which in Louisiana is equivalent to voting in an election. Many (22%) of the dock-hands are property owners, pay heavy realty taxes. Says the "Times-Picayune", local white paper editorially:

> "Viewed even from the mere political standpoint, the scheme is stupid and dangerous politics, since it invites racial bitterness and hostilities. . . ."

Segregation

Rock Creek Park, in Washington, D. C., is an immense wooded area (approximately the size of Bronx Park in New York) improved with picnic grounds, swimming holes, zoological gardens, playgrounds. Annually it attracts thousands of Washingtonians and friends from other states to its shady promenades, cooling waters, far-famed zoo. Annually, too, is held there the Easter egg-rolling contest for Washington's egg-rolling children. Speedways running from the southern end of the city, passing the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, other famous landmarks, and parked avenues along whose sides have been built Washington's exclusive and palatial homes, lead directly into the Park.

In order that the same air of wealth, exclusiveness and high social standing that surrounds these avenues be transmitted to the Park itself, petty discrimination and segregation has for the past few years been the rule. Last month, the Ministers' Interdenominational Alliance, on their annual picnic and outing, were refused adequate recreational facilities by officials stationed in the Park.

Ulysses S. Grant, 3rd, Director of Public Buildings and Parks, was advised of, refused to comment on, the action of his employees.

Last week, from the offices of the M.I.A. to the executive offices of the White House was sent a resolution requesting the president to state his policy with respect to segregation on Federal recreational grounds in general, on Rock Creek Park's recreational grounds in particular.

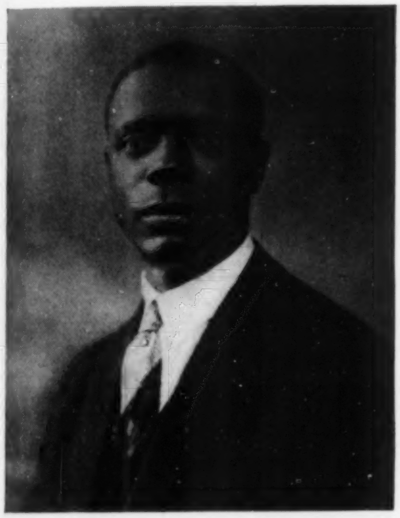
"ALONG THE COLOR LINE" IN

FOREIGN NEWS

EUROPE

International Club

Before the general committee of the International Club in Geneva, Switzerland, last month, spoke William Pickens, field secretary of the NAACP, on partial disarmament:



NAACP's William Pickens
No half steps for him

"The timid logic of the step by step philosophy reminds me of the logic of the man who decided to remove his dog's tail by cutting off an inch every ten days, rather than to sever the whole tail at once. It seemed as merciful and humane to give each wound a chance to heal up before inflicting the next one. The dog objected just as much at the last cutting, or perhaps more at the last because of the memory of the preceding ones.

"There is every good and sensible reason why the black races of the world should agree with those who want not only the technical outlawry of war, but its actual abolishment through total disarmament; for there is every evidence that in all future great wars the black manpower of Africa is going to be one of the greatest sources for the supply of 'cannon-fodder'".

LIBERIA

Salute

For having steamed into the harbor at Monrovia, capital city of Liberia, without firing the customary naval salute to the Liberian flag, the British cruiser Rochester aroused the ire, provoked the mettle of President Barclay and staff. Aboard were Dr. M. D. McKenzie, royal English emissary dispatched to Liberia to investigate Kroo uprisings, and 3 commissioners to help him.

Roads, Railways and Rum

To the great banking houses of Denmark have come officials of the Liberian government seeking capital for the construction of roads, harbors, railways, other public works throughout the Liberian kingdom. The European syndicate formed in Copenhagen, in return for its financial aid has been granted extensive coffee plantations, expensive mines, expansive alcohol monopolies.

AFRICA

In the Belgian Congo

Practically in a state of slavery, 250,000 unfortunate natives of the Eastern Province in the Belgian Congo are suffering from plague, famine, other human cruelties and tortures. Powerful European mining syndicates, controlling the destinies of more than 1,000,000 Negroes, have, in the opinion of governmental officials, "promulgated serious and numerous abuses, and have dangerously exceeded their powers". In a native uprising, last year, approximately 600 workers were slain by the company guards, thousands seriously wounded.

Depression

Into Kenya and Uganda, British East Africa, last year, were brought $40,500,000 worth of imports as compared with $87,500,000 in 1929. Nigerian exports showed a drop from $73,000,000 in 1930 to $41,000,000 in 1931.

Slave Trade

From Obok, French Somaliland, to points along the Arabian border are shipped cargoes of black Africans at a price per head ranging from $10 to $15. Small inconveniences such as interception of the slave vessel by French transports occasion no great worry to the entrepreneurs (a crime carrying the death penalty) for in 7 minutes the entire cargo of living creatures can be dumped (and are) into the ocean.

Graduates

At the annual graduation exercises of the South African Native College, at Alica, Cape Province, this month, Don Htimkulu, first African native so honored, received his M.A. degree. B.A. degrees were accorded Bennie Mashologu, Bassutoland; Selby Ngcobo, Natal; Isiah Oldjonh, Molteno; James Shembie, Molteno. All 5 graduates have declared their preference for teaching, have already accepted posts in various native schools.

Maskarram or January?

Fiercely opposed by an all-powerful clergy, who insist on the retention of the Ethiopian calendar, Haile Selassie, Abyssinian monarch last month vainly attempted to introduce into his country the modern calendar.

The Abyssinian year, beginning on September 10, in the Gregorian calendar is divided into 12 months of 30 days each. The months are named: Maskarram, Tekemt, Hadar, Tahsis, Tarr Yekatit, Magawit, Miaziah, Genbit, Sanui, Hamle, Nas'hi. The extra 5 days of the year are classed as holidays.

Also thwarted was Selassie's attempt to introduce the Latin alphabet in place of the Amharic which is used, has been since the days before Christ.

Successfully, however, has Selassie established a system of regularly constituted judicial courts. Most common method of administering justice previous to Selassie's ascension to the throne was "street court", where aggrieved citizens would stop any two neighbors on the streets and demand that they hear their case and render justice. After the hearing, the men would decide the case according to their fancy.

Diagne in Dakar

To Dakar, from an economic and administrative investigation throughout French West Africa last month came Captain Blaise Diagne, former Undersecretary of State for the Colonies in France. Dakar, main port of French West Africa, is the 3rd largest (in point of volume of trade) French port in the world. It is surpassed in tonnage only by the ports of Marseilles and Le Havre. From Dakar extends a direct air-mail and passenger line to Europe, express steamship service to South America and Europe.

Blaise Diagne
French Colonial

SCHOOL

More Graduates

Data received since the publishing of education statistics in the August CRISIS show: Laurence D. Young, J. U. D., Chicago Law School; Rosalie Clark, M.A., University of Pittsburgh; John B. Anderson, M.A., University of Pittsburgh; David H. Gradley, Helen, I. G. Hawkins, James L. Jones, A.B., University of Pittsburgh. 7 other bachelor degrees at the University of Pittsburgh.

New Prexy

After a career in journalism for over 2 decades, R. R. Wright, editor of the *Christian Recorder*, has accepted the presidency of Wilberforce University.

Six weeks ago, Charles Wesley, professor of history at Wilberforce, declined the position. Also accepted by Dr. Wright are $268,000 in University debts.

Wilberforce University
Awaits new era

In Philadelphia, last week, President Wright said of his hopes for the school: "It's a hard job. But I'm not afraid of it. In God's Name I accept it. With God's help and the support of the race and church we will build a greater university at Wilberforce.

"I shall make no radical changes in the faculty. My attention will be directed specifically to the handling of the business end of the university, at least for the first six months.

"If I can get, as I expect to get, the enthusiastic support of the four bishops of the first educational district in raising their budgets, I see nothing but success. Bishops Ranson, Heard, Parks and Tooks have given these assurances."

In a statement made immediately after Wright's acceptance, Bishop Ranson said: "Wilberforce offers one of the most appealing posts of service in the church, and in the race at this time. We are availing ourselves of Dr. Wright's administrative capacity and business ability to put Wilberforce once more on the highway to financial safety and academic influence."

Peter H. Buck, Maori

To Yale University, New Haven, has been called Dr. Peter H. Buck as special lecturer in Ethnology. Of Maori descent, born in New Zealand, Dr. Buck brings to Yale source material relative to the division of mankind into races; their origin, distribution and relations, the peculiarities which characterize them.

Rosenwald Fund

Without help during the coming year will be many smaller schools which have in the past received aid from the Rosenwald Fund.

Acting president of the fund Dr. Michael Davis explained that due to deflation of funds and principal the program of educational aid will have to be curtailed, from the larger institutions, entirely withdrawn from the smaller.

The Rosenwald Fund, one of the principal philanthropies of late Julius Rosenwald, is for the aid of Negro education, has been provided for during the next ten years by provisions in his will.

Last year more than $1,910,000 was spent on Negro Education by the Rosenwald Fund, including $1,200,000 to schools and colleges, $225,000 to health, $200,000 to pay clinics, $150,000 for Library services, and $135,000 in social studies.

Also during last year the fund provided help in the building of 5,292 schools—all part of the public school system of the South, accommodating 650,000 children, and for the past few years has been giving scholarships to talented persons to enable them to do literary scientific and research work.

Some beneficiaries were: Biologist E. E. Just, James Weldon Johnson, Langston Hughes.

Howard Cut

Subject to the provisions of the Economy Act for a five-day week, Howard University is preparing itself for a long siege of economy, will spend $675,000 in 1933. Latest ruling of the Department of the Interior, as to whether or not the officials and faculty of Howard come under the government economy measure reads in part:

. . . That altho employees or officers of Howard University could not be considered they nevertheless do render service "under" a branch of the government, the appropriations toward the support of such institutions being included by Congress under the appropriations for the department of the Interior, and the two institutions being subject to supervision by the Secretary of the Interior. . . .

. . . Therefore the employees and officers of Howard University . . are subject to the provisions of the . . . economy act of June, 1932.

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Supt. of Nurses

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WORK—WASTE—WEALTH

Cabin in the Cotton

Restored and dedicated by the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, the tiny log cabin where Booker T. Washington lived as a child, and near the village where he was born, remains as an eternal shrine to the memory of the great Negro. Malden, Virginia, site of the cabin, reports increased activity, interest, large number of visitors.

National News

Edited by George S. Schuyler, stormy petrel in Negro journalism, the *National News* last month suspended publication after 17 editions. Published by Lonnie Hicks, musician and clubman, the paper was incorporated under the title "Hicks House of Service", capitalized at $7,000, first issued Feb. 18, 1932.

Reorganization of the paper is being effected through the efforts of Schuyler. Hicks, F. Q. Morton, Civil Service Commission. Next issue due in September.

Insolvent

Into the hands of receivers last fortnight went the Victory Life Insurance Company.

Reason: shortage of $137,221.81.

Future: ?

. . . "the affairs of the company are in such condition that it can be reorganized and saved from liquidation . . . and dissolution . . . if its responsibilities and liabilities are assumed by another insurance company doing business in the state of Illinois . . ."

Contribution

To the defense fund of the Scottsboro boys, from the coffers of the NAACP comes a contribution of $1,000.

Comment by the International Labor Defense:

". . . do the leaders of the NAACP believe that with the payment of $1,000 they can whitewash themselves before the masses? We demand of the NAACP by what right did they turn over to Clarence Darrow and other lawyers, who turned their backs on the Scottsboro boys, money donated for the defense of these boys . . ."

Comment by the NAACP:

"The NAACP board of directors in its July meeting authorized the contribution out of the legal defense because the Association is deeply concerned with the fate of the boys above every other consideration in the case. The board chose to send the check in spite of the slanderous attacks which have been made on the Association and its officers by various speakers, writers and publications of the Communist Party . . ."

The Negro Market

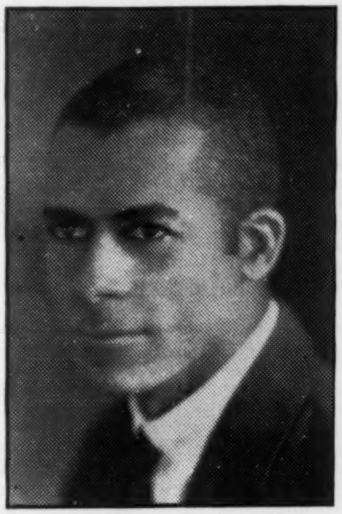
Issued this month by the National Negro Business League, National C.M.A. Stores, The Housewives League is Vol. 1, No. 1 of *The Negro Market.*

Size: 6-page Bulletin.

Contents: Editorials, articles.

Purpose: Monthly summary of the more significant activities of the National Negro Business League, Housewives League, C.M.A. Stores.

Staff: C. Benjamin Curley, Eva D. Bowles, Mrs. Ferol D. Smoot, J. A. Jackson, others.



C. M. A.'s Benjamin Curley
He figures with facts

Typical quotation:

During the past four years some progress has been made in organizing the retail grocery business among Negroes. The experience of these four years have revealed unlimited possibilities in the practical application of Negro buying power to Negro business, and it is our purpose to present such facts as we have obtained or may obtain, in order that those of our race who are in business may benefit by some of the "short cuts" to efficient merchandising which a highly competitive industry has taught us.

The Porter Case

Set for trial on October 3, 1932, at Chicago, Ill., before Federal Judge Wilkerson, the case of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters vs. the Pullman Company drags on. Main questions at issue:

Whether or not the persons employed by the Pullman Company have any right to self organization

Whether they have any right to designate representatives to confer with the management of the Pullman Company as to their wages and working conditions free from the influence and interference and coercion of the Pullman Company.

Jesse Binga

In July, 1930, the Binga State Bank, in Chicago's South Side closed its doors. Previous to its failure, stockholders in the bank paid $39,000 for stock in the proposed South Park National Bank, which the Binga bank was organizing.

On trial to account for failure of bank's investments was Jesse Binga. Last fortnight, after 20 hours of wrangling, the jury disagreed, a mistrial was called, a new trial ordered for September. Feature of the trial was complete absence of defense testimony.

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Graduates are admitted to the best Universities of the country. Next session opens September 12, 1932. For information write the Registrar.

Duncan Stenogs Working!

The pass word of Duncan's Business School, 1227 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa., is "Competent." Ability, disposition, manners, obedience and willingness to work, are figured in one's competency. Mrs. Emma M. Johnson, a product of the school, has been appointed stenographer in the Land Title Building. She is the only colored stenographer in the "Y" drive and is making good. Miss Marie Allen is working at the A. M. E. Book Concern. Mrs. Pender Miller is working alternately for Mr. Otto Briggs, Circulation Manager of The Philadelphia Tribune and Mrs. Abbie Johnson, Granddaughter Ruler of Elks. The Editor of the Tribune evidently likes Duncan's stripe. He sent a high school graduate to take stenographic training in the summer school. She will work in the Tribune office when she finishes. She has all the characteristics of the first paragraph.

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ART AND MUSIC

Triptych

An authentic illustration of ancient Siennese technique, the triptych done in gold, gesso and wood by Mabel Brooks has received high encomium from the Italian government, Italian religio-artistic authorities.

Siennese: pertaining to ancient Sienna, Italy.

Triptych: a picture serving as an altar-piece, consisting of a central panel, and 2 flanking panels of half its size that fold over it.

Gesso: plaster of paris specially prepared for painting.

Lewisohn Stadium

Guest artists at New York's Lewisohn Stadium, where they appeared with the Philharmonic Symphony Society during the past six weeks were:

Paul Robeson, who sang "Ole Man River", "Water Boy", drew large throngs, tremendous applause.

Hall Johnson and choir, who glorified the Negro Spirituals, encored with "St. Louis Blues", "St. James Infirmary Blues".

Eva Jessye and choir who sang softly the accompaniment to the "Negro Chant", dance pantomime by the Albertina Rasch Ballet.

Philharmonic Concerts, long a feature of New York City's summer musical entertainment are presented every June, July and August at the Stadium, which was built by philanthrope Lewisohn, given to the City College of New York as an athletic field.

Capacity of 17,000 is reached possibly twice during the season; most popular concerts being the Duncan Dancers, all Gershwin program; close second run the Hall Johnson concerts.

Organ Grinder

The first Negro ever to have attempted the mysteries of the hand organ, Roscoe Francis Simms native Philadelphian, last fortnight was observed grinding the organ in true Italian style. Not with a monkey, but with bandanna, flourish and green velour headpiece, Simms cranked the machine, traversed the streets of Philadelphia.

Opening program (from the classics) included:

Barbiere di Seveille
La Forza del Destino
Yes! We have No Bananas!!

Ounga

From Paris, where he has been studying on a fellowship, to the Directorship of Music at Hampton Institute comes Clarence Cameron White, composer-violinist. While in France, Mr. White completed the score for "Ounga", an opera based on native life in Haiti. Production of the work has been scheduled for the winter season in Paris, and arrangements have been made for London, Berlin and New York presentations, with either Robeson or Bledsoe in the leading role.

Africa in Rockefeller Center

In the British Empire Building, one of the more remarkable units of Rockefeller Center, recently dedicated by Lord Southborough, a prominent section will be devoted to products and art of West Africa. On display will be native articles of industry, apparel, music, exchange.

Hall Johnson and shadow
Went down to St. James Infirmary

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a leaflet by

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TWO-DAY CONFERENCE

of the

Child Study Association of America

October 17-18, 1932

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17

Hotel Pennsylvania—Grand Ballroom

Mrs. Howard S. Gans will preside at all Monday sessions

Morning Conference 10:00 *A. M.*

All Children and the Individual Child
Jesse H. Newlon, *Chairman*
I. Newton Kugelmass Jessie Taft
George D. Stoddard

Afternoon Conference 2:30 *P. M.*

The Role of the Home in Establishing Values
Henry Neumann, *Chairman*
William H. Kilpatrick Kimball Young
Sidonie M. Gruenberg

Dinner Meeting 7:15 *P. M.*

Freedom and Indoctrination
Everett Dean Martin, *Chairman*
Dorothy Canfield Fisher John Dewey
Elton G. Mayo

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18

Association Headquarters
221 West 57 Street

Morning Conference 10:00 *A. M.*

The Outlook on Parent Education
Mrs. Howard S. Gans, *Presiding*
Sidonie M. Gruenberg—Report on European Educational Conferences.

Some Distinctive and Specific Projects of the Child Study Association
Marion M. Miller, *Chairman*

Committee Reports

Afternoon Session 2:30 *P. M.*

Special Projects in Parent Education
Cécile Pilpel, *Chairman*
Reports by school representatives.

Registration
Members, presenting membership cards, $.50; Non-Members, $1.00. Accredited Students, $.50.
Dinner: $3.00

AWARDS

To Dr. Lowell Wormley, interne at the Harlem Hospital, New York, diplomate of the National Board of Medical Examiners.

To G. Stevens Marchman, Chicago accountant, certificate in public accountancy, the first to be issued to a Negro in Illinois.

To Horace J. Prescod, an Aristo Scholarship, from the Boston English High School.

To Philip Waring, first honors in athletics and a certificate for scholarship, at the Haaran High School, New York City.

To Katherine Bell, undergraduate at Jersey State College, an Exchange Scholarship for a year's study in France.

Jersey's Katherine Bell
To University of Orleans

To Maud Cuney Hare, at the New England Conservatory of Music, an "A" for her scholarship course in music criticism.

To Leila Green, Canton, O., high-school graduate, 2 scholarships and $20 gold, for exceptional brilliance in Public Speaking.

To Annie Stewart, Columbus, O., high-school graduate, honors for having attained averages of over 85%. Only 16 pupils in the class of 400 were eligible.

To Jean Coston, senior in the Crispus Attucks High School in Indiana, 2nd place and silver medal as pianist in the Indiana University State contest for high schools.

To Clarence Lucas, classmate of Miss Coston, similar place and medal as violinist.

To Dorothea Scott Harris, an honor rating from Central High School, St. Paul, Minn., for high scholastic average over 4 years attendance.

To H. T. Sampson, acting dean at Jackson College, Jackson, Miss., a $1,000 fellowship for graduate study at the University of Chicago by the General Education Board.

Sell a book a day. Keep hunger away. "Adam vs. Ape-Man and Ethiopia," showing the cradle of mankind in Africa, the story of creation, biblical and scientific, from the electron in the atom and amoeba, up to man. Africans once ruling the world, a city with a hundred gates, a General with a thousand, thousand men and the most colossal and imposing architecture in temples and pyramids the world has ever known. The facts you won't get in college curriculums. Inspiring, instructive. Excellent testimonials from Professor Spingarn, Pres. of the N. A. A. C. P., Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, W. E. B. DuBois, and others. Agents wanted everywhere.

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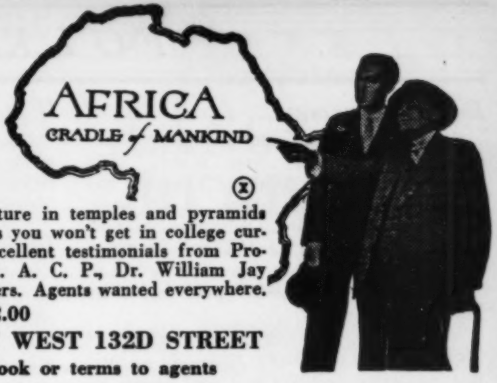

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11	2,025.00	1,350.00	675.00
12	1,995.00	1,330.00	665.00
13	1,962.00	1,308.00	654.00
14	1,932.00	1,288.00	644.00
15	1,908.00	1,272.00	636.00
16	1,875.00	1,250.00	625.00
17	1,839.00	1,225.00	613.00
18	1,803.00	1,202.00	601.00
19	1,767.00	1,178.00	589.00
20	1,731.00	1,154.00	577.00
21	1,698.00	1,132.00	566.00
22	1,659.00	1,106.00	553.00
23	1,623.00	1,082.00	541.00
24	1,587.00	1,058.00	529.00
25	1,548.00	1,032.00	516.00
26	1,515.00	1,016.00	505.00
27	1,479.00	986.00	493.00
28	1,443.00	962.00	481.00
29	1,407.00	938.00	469.00
30	1,368.00	912.00	456.00
31	1,332.00	888.00	444.00
32	1,299.00	862.00	433.00
33	1,263.00	842.00	421.00
34	1,227.00	818.00	409.00
35	1,191.00	794.00	397.00
36	1,155.00	770.00	385.00
37	1,122.00	748.00	374.00
38	1,086.00	724.00	362.00
39	1,053.00	702.00	351.00
40	1,017.00	678.00	339.00
41	984.00	656.00	328.00
42	951.00	634.00	317.00
43	918.00	612.00	306.00
44	885.00	590.00	295.00
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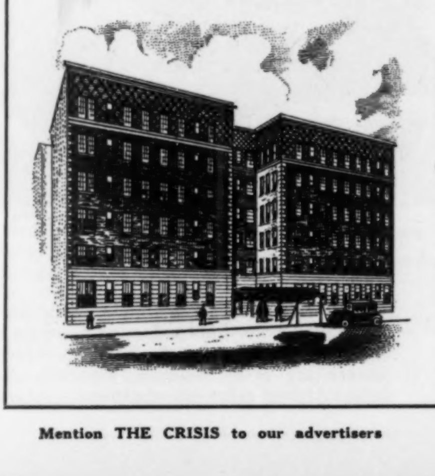

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FOLKS

Editor Thurman

Since 1929, when the Macaulay Company published his first novel, "The Blacker the Berry", Wallace Thurman has been associated with them. Last week, Thurman was appointed editor-in-chief of the Macaulay staff. Other Thurman novels, "Infants of the Spring" and "Interne" were also published by Macaulay's recently.

With William Jordan Rapp, editor of McFadden's True Story magazine, Thurman is collaborating on a play based on the novel "Interne" as a vehicle for Hope Williams, Hopkin's star.

Prize Giver

At the West 135th Street Branch of the New York Public Library, Roberta Bosley has begun a second year's successful sponsorship of the James Weldon Johnson Literary Guild.

Guild: national in scope
Originator: Miss Bosley
Membership: Negro children
Object: Writing of poetry
Result: Many poems, prizes.

Watermelon

Vaughn Richard, white, was shot last week as he was caught stealing a watermelon from the farm of George Williams, Negro.

Blind

"Amazus" Hamilton, blind (?) beggar, of Chicago's Southside, last fortnight accused Warren Richardson of stealing his shoes. Week after they were stolen, Hamilton watched a parade, recognized his shoes, called a cop.

Heaven

In Newark, N. J., last month was opened a branch Heaven by Father Divine, much published Sayville, L. I., savior. On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Father Divine and cohorts hold sway around Newark from the home of Mother Copack, where open house is maintained for 50 Long Island and New Jersey Angels.

Since the death of the judge, who had sentenced Divine for conducting a nuisance in Sayville, stories of the Father's divine powers are easily believed especially by those of deep religious sentiment. Aban-

Allen

Roberta Bosley and some members
James Weldon Johnson Literary Guild

A
MYSTERY TALE OF
NEGRO HARLEM

by
Rudolph
Fisher

THE
CONJURE-MAN
DIES

A Negro detective story by a man well known in Negro life.

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NEGRO FAMILY

A Study in Family Origins Before
the Civil War

By

E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER

Author of "The Negro Family in Chicago"

The author has written a scientific but entertaining account of the origin and careers of those Negro families that achieved freedom before Emancipation.

Published by

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PRESS

Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Price $1.00

doned are 11 stills, 14 numbers "books", by members of the sporting fraternities who heard Father Divine, were converted to "Peace. Wonderful Peace."

On Lenox Avenue, at the corner of 142nd Street, New York, stands the far-famed Cotton Club, successful Harlem hot-spot owned by New York's notorious Owney Madden. No Negroes allowed, Madden attracts moneyed brokers, race-track touts, gamblers, other racketeers, who sit back critically, eye the "hottest show in town". Last fortnight, in the basement underneath the club was opened the latest meeting place of the followers of Father Divine. Possibility of flock entering Cotton Club by mistake is remote.

Friend

For befriending William Anderson, homeless and unemployed, Alfred Jordan, Boston clubman, was last week relieved of 3 suits, 3 pair of shoes, 6 shirts, 12 ties, 4 suits of winter underwear, 1 pair eyeglasses. In court, Anderson confessed to the stealing, was branded "world's meanest man" by municipal court justice McHaven.

Good Luck

James Allen, Baltimore, Md., found a $1,000 bill, kept it as a good luck charm because he thought it was a beer-keg label.

Lizard

Robert Bissel, 5, called his mother to come look at his lizard. She looked, saw Robert wrestling with a four foot rattlesnake.

Arrested for Speeding

Jack Johnson, former world's heavyweight boxing champion, at Fort Worth, Texas. Speed: 88 miles per hour, in his new Lincoln speedster.

Text

For last Sunday's sermon in the First Calvary Baptist Church, Norfolk, Va., Rev. O. J. Allen used as his text:

"Stick to your stuff and don't let nobody mess with it."

BOOKS

The Conjure Man Dies, by Rudolph Fisher. Covici-Friede: $2.50

Certainly the most engaging mystery tale yet written by a Negro author, and easily superior to 90% of that penned by white folk.

Rudolph Fisher knows his Harlem, his Harlemites. To good use also has Physician Fisher put his medical training, knowledge.

Frimbo, a Butongo king, steeped in the ageold wisdom of his ancestors, comes to Harlem to live, to experiment, to learn. He conducts a psychic laboratory, tells of the past, the present, foretells the future. No charlatan, Frimbo "hits" the numbers once a week, regularly, for $10. But Frimbo is murdered. Suspicion points to the numbers king; to Jinx Jenkins, owner of an incriminatory handkerchief; to Crouch the undertaker; to half a dozen other characters. But Frimbo comes back alive, confounds the police. The story ends after a couple of neat twists in plot, action.

Dr. Rudolph Fisher
Frimbo reanimated?

Recommended by all means.

Way Down South, by Clarence Muse and David Arlen. David Graham Fisher, Publisher. $2.00

Muse discusses his theatrical past with his friend Arlen, tells of oldtime barnstorming days on the T. O. B. A. (Theatrical Owners Booking Association, sometimes known as Tough On Black Actors Association) circuit. Through the pages come W. C. Handy, Noble Sissle, Eubie Blacke, Josephine Baker, hosts of other oldtime stars.

An interesting, engrossing plain-told tale of a life full of living.

Portrait of an Independent. Moorfield Storey, by M. A. DeWolfe Howe. Houghton Mifflin Company $3.50

This is the final biography of the first President of the N. A. A. C. P. Our readers and members will be chiefly interested in the third and fifth chapters. The third chapter tells of Storey as private secretary of Charles Sumner, and covers the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. "Nothing amuses me so much here as the Negroes," he writes in November, 1867. And then tells of a colored mountebank, who waits on him at Wormley's. He adds: "Something kindred in our nature makes

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A new illustrated edition of sixty poems selected by the famous Negro poet from both *The Weary Blues and Fine Clothes to the Jew*, including twenty-one additional poems which have not appeared before in book form.

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me love him." Among his fellow boarders at this celebrated Negro hotel are generals and captains, senators and politicians, and the best of Washington society. He came to Washington: "No advocate of impeachment," but he ended a strong enemy of Johnson. "An executive usurpation may drive us to revolution." Of course, he stood for Negro suffrage. Then came his life as a lawyer and champion of unpopular causes, until in 1910, he became President of the N. A. A. C. P. and defended it before Boston philanthropy against the champions of Booker T. Washington. The biography is, of course, well-written, but Mr. Howe has the current slant on Reconstruction and tries to apologize for Storey's and Sumner's "indiscretions."

Miscellaneous Books

Clark Foreman, of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, is author of a study of "Environmental Factors in Negro Elementary Education", published by the Rosenwald Fund. He concludes after studying the factors of schools, teachers, textbooks and houses, and of social and economic status, that:

1. There is considerable evidence that the educational achievement of Negro pupils is greatly influenced by their environment, including the school and the community.
2. There is evidence that as the environment of the Negro pupils approaches that of the white children from whom the norms of achievement were derived, the achievement of the Negro pupils approaches the norm.

"The Folklore of Arkansas", has been studied in two volumes, by Fred W. Allsopp. It is a sort of scrap book with some references to Negroes which show no particular insight or sympathy.

The President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership has published a volume on "Negro Housing", prepared by Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk and edited by J. M. Gries and James Ford. It says in the preface:

> What is the solution? It is not to attempt to do something for Negro housing alone. It is not to supply homes to Negroes through private or public charity. It is to reorganize our practices in the planning and production of all housing. We must begin with the theory. The realization of community responsibility for housing must take the place of our present concept of individual responsibility.
>
> In so far as the Negro is the victim of special handicaps, such as those arising from segregation, low wages, rent profiteering, and unusual difficulties of adjustment, special measures must be taken for him. Education—training the Negro to seek and maintain higher standards of housing—is perhaps of primary importance. The provision of good housing will do more than anything else to consolidate such education.

PRESS OPINION

Houston Informer

HAPPY DAYS ARE HERE AGAIN

Prior to 1914, one could buy a large watermelon anywhere in Texas for ten cents. In those days, watermelons were bought by the dozen. Watermelons were kept under the bed and any one in the family could cut one and start a feast. Those were happy days.

But the war came and carried prices sky high. The watermelons that used to cost ten cents went up to a dollar. If any one took the liberty of cutting a post war melon without permission, he created a young riot. Negroes seemed to have lost the taste for melons.

Then Old Man Depression came along and dragged prices down. But there had been so many false alarms about the return of the good old days with the deflated prices that Texas Negroes finally began to believe that the happy days would never return. Then the peddler came along with melons for ten cents or a dollar a dozen. No further argument was needed. When one can get a whole melon for a thin dime and a bushel of cantaloupes for fifteen cents, Happy Days are Here Again.

Chicago Defender

CULTURE AND REFINEMENT

When we speak of culture and refinement, we speak of those innate qualities, which in all places and at all times, distinguish the true lady and gentleman. These attributes are acquired only by rigid mental and moral training and persons fortunate enough to possess them are always pointed to as the representative citizens of any self-respecting community.

Whenever beauty defaults in the matter of culture, it becomes ugly because exemplary conduct is the reflection of real beauty. If your deportment in public places is bad, your beauty falls of its own weight.

As for the male gentry, young men who stand upon the public street corners using vile and profane language with no regard for the passing public, do not reflect either respectability or good breeding. They are at best, the product of a sordid and vicious environment, and are a menace to organized society.

Moral and cultural standards must be set by our young women, and they must maintain them by drawing the line on those whose unbecoming conduct justifies such action.

Since the days of the stone age, women have been responsible for the gradual development of mankind, but in setting the proper standard for men, women at all times should themselves remain above reproach. They should be careful of their conduct in public, as improper and boisterous behavior will attract to women the type of man whose train of thought runs in the same channel. The attraction of the light brained man for the giddy woman is obvious, as they are both of the same mental and moral sphere. It is also true that refined actions attract refined associations and become at once the dividing line which distinguishes useful members of society from boors and social parasites.

Those who want to be honored, must first honor themselves; those who wish to be called ladies must act so as to justify the designation. Women who desire to be looked upon as genteel, must move in respectable circles, and this does not mean that they must seek the favor of the wealthy. People in modest circumstances can be just as cultured, refined and respectable as so-called society leaders with country homes and a retinue of servants.

It is indisputable that one's conduct in public is an indication of his conduct at home: the man who does not respect ladies on the street does not respect the women of his family circle. The race cannot rise above its women, and neither can it rise above its conduct; character and fitness are the watchwords of our success and advancement.

THEATRE

Black Is White Is Not

Twenty-two young American Negroes who opened their purses, paid for a trip to Russia early summer to take part in the Communist-propaganda talking film "Black is White" have begun to cast about for other labors to replenish their thinned money-bags, enable them to return to the United States.

For last week, in the face of signed contracts calling for three months' work with a guarantee of return fare to America, there was issued from the Soviet Department of Education, a curt, terse statement ordering all work on the picture to cease immediately.

Words and Music

¶ Out of the Rhapsody in Black company last week stalked Eloise Uggams, singer of the famed "Eli Eli" number. Miss Uggams had demanded an increase in salary which was not forthcoming.

¶ Sympathizers of Marcus Garvey last fortnight, threw bricks at the screen in the movie house where "The Black King" was being shown because they felt that their leader in the "Back to Africa" movement was being made the subject of a dismal burlesque.

¶ In an engagement which included Boston, Buffalo and Detroit, the Mills Brothers attracted $107,000 worth of cash customers, while Guy Lombardo and band drew $105,000. Next in line came Morton Downey, Ted Lewis, Bing Crosby.

¶ To the cast of "Washington Whirlpool", Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production has been called Hazel Jones, featured player in "Road to Mandalay", other noted productions.

¶ In a contest sponsored by the Scripps-Howard newspapers for a new theme song for Kate Smith, "Hold Up Your Hands", by Mercer Cook was selected as the most likely prizewinner.

¶ The Beacon Hill Little Theatre, Boston, Mass., gave "Earth", under the direction of Ralf Coleman.

¶ N. Clark Smith, composer and arranger of Negro melodies, is being featured over N B C with his Jubilee Chorus.

¶ For Fall opening is scheduled "Saturday Night", new Miller-Sissle-Blake-Moreland musical. Death of Lyles changed plans to revive "Shuffle Along", with Mantan Moreland stepping in as Flournoy Miller's partner.

¶ Eager to compare the stage production of "Grand Hotel" with its screen counterpart, and yet unwilling to be seen entering a movie playhouse, George Jean Nathan, illustrious drama critic of the *American Mercury, Judge,* other publications, applied burnt cork to his pallid features, was admitted to the picture house as a colored man.

Wide World

Olympian Edward L. Gordon
Leaped to fame

Olympians!

Eddie Tolan, 100 metre dash, 10.3 seconds; Ralph Metcalfe, second.

Eddie Tolan, 200 metre dash, 21.1 seconds, new world's record.

Eddie Gordan, broad jump, 25 feet ¾ inches, new world's record.

Cornelius Johnson, 4th, running high jump, 6.5 feet.

Phil Edwards, 3rd, 800 metres run, 1:50:2 seconds.

Runnin' Wild

Tidye Pickett, Chicago public school playgrounds athletic instructor, and Louise Stokes, Malden high-schoolite in Boston, gained berths on the U. S. Women's Olympic relay team at the final trials at Dyche field, Evanston, Ill., last month. Both contestants failed to win 100 metre dash honors at the games.

To Japan

Sprint-champion Eddie Tolan last week received an offer from the University of Tokyo, in Japan, to act as coach of its track team.

Tolan is the only man living who holds two Olympic records, is the first Negro ever to win an Olympic flact race.

Barnstorming in Europe with the U. S. Olympic team after the 1928 Olympics, Tolan was the victim of a brazen discrimination and a Jim Crow snobbishness on the part of the other members of the athletic delegation. Tolan was forced many times, to eat alone, away from his teammates. Often he was left in his hotel room while the others would sightsee of the city. More than once the group would pack, drive to the station, leave for the next port of call without advising Tolan either when they were leaving or where they were going.

Now smiles Tolan.

Out

A ruling of the Board of Athletic Control of the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association at Philadelphia, last fortnight, definitely bars Lincoln University from athletic competition with other members of the Association.

Other Members: Bluefield State Teachers College, Johnson C. Smith, Virginia State College, North Carolina A. & T., North Carolina College for Negroes, Hampton Institute, Morgan, St. Paul N. & I., Virginia Union University, Howard, Shaw, Livingstone.

Southern Tennis

At Tuskegee Institute, the annual tennis tournament of the Southern Tennis Association drew racket minded crowds, splendid racketeers from the entire south. Won: Douglas Turner, singles championship; Frank and Nathaniel Jackson, doubles championship; Laura Demery, women's singles championship.

Riots

In Passaic, N. J., enraged by an alleged welching on a "fixed" bout, wherein Baby Joe Gans was to have lost the fight to Joseph Harrison, 9 white thugs played havoc with Al Thomas, manager of Gans, and Joe Gans himself. The week before, Gans and Thomas were threatened, beaten by other strong-arm men in Plainfield when Gans won handily over Jack Mansfield.

In Paris, bantam champion Al Brown and manager Lumiansky under threat of death, secretly left their hotel, hurriedly sailed for America, after a decision over Kid Francis, Italian boxer. Professional gamblers with bets placed against Brown estimated losses at more than 200,000 francs, grumbled, swore, vowed eternal vengeance on Al and manager.

Return Bout

Kid Chocolate, has signed for a return match with Jackie Berg at the Madison Square Garden Bowl in Long Island City on August 22. First match won by Chocolate, second by Berg in a questioned decision, this marks the third, possibly the last in the series.

Over Johnny Farr, Cleveland lightweight, last week, Kid Chocolate gained a decision on points in a ten round non-title bout. Knocked down twice in the first round, Farr never fully recovered, kept weaving in and out in a dazed manner until the 10th round, when he was again beaten down to the canvas floor of the ring for a count of 7.

Wide World

The Keed
On points

LIFE AND DEATH

Suicide

Samuel Davis, 35, actor, playright, in New York, by leaping from the roof of a 15 story building because his play had been rejected by a Broadway producer.

Birthday

Mary McLeod Bethune, president of Bethune Cookman College, her 57th birthday. Said Mrs. Bethune: ". . . the remaining years of my life are dedicated to fullest service to humanity . . ."

Ill Last Month

Dr. Rudolph Fisher, author of "The Conjure Man Dies", at his home in Flushing, N. Y., of a heavy cold. Josephine Baker, danseuse and singer, at her Paris estate, of neuritis. O. Richard Reid, portratist, in New York, of migraine. Miss Floyd Hunter, movie star, in New York, of the toothache.

Born

To Mr. and Mrs. William Pickens, Jr., a boy, Richard William Pickens, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Died

◖ Frank Warfield, manager of the Washington Pilots baseball club, at Pittsburgh, of internal hemorrhages.

◖ Robert McCants Andrews, attorney of Durham, N. C., at Durham, of acute gastritis.

◖ Louis Hudison Peresley, head of the architectural department at Tuskegee Institute, in Veterans Hospital 91, Tuskegee, Ala.

◖ Aubrey Lee Lyles, 49, comedian (Miller & Lyles) in New York, of bronchial infection and gastric ulcers. Funnyman Lyles first teamed with Flournoy Miller at Fisk University where both were interested in amateur theatricals, appeared with him in the years that followed in "Shuffle Along", "Runnin' Wild", "Rang Tang", "Sugar Hill", George White's "Scandals", Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic", Charlot's "Revue".

◖ Florenz Ziegfeld, impresario, of enlargement of the heart and other complications, at Los Angeles, Cal.

When Ziegfeld opened his "Midnight Frolics" atop the New Amsterdam Theatre in New York, one of his star attractions was Bert Williams, the great Negro comedian. Some of the white members of the cast, bitter at this outrage of their dignity, threatened a strike, but Ziegfeld stuck by Williams, kept him under contract. In a few weeks, Bert Williams was as popular backstage as he was with his audiences.

◖ Sol T. Plaatje, 54, native African leader, at Johannesburg, South Africa. Mr. Plaatje served in the Boer War, became editor of a newspaper, secretary of the Africa National Congress, later represented natives in England and the U. S., was author of several books including "Native Life in South Africa," and a novel "Mhudi", translated Shakespeare into Bantu.

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The N. A. A. C. P. has for a number of years used contests as a method of raising funds.

Through the "Tenth Crusade" or Baby Contests, more than eighty thousand dollars have been raised during the past ten years. The Baby Contest is open to all the babies in the community, each baby having a sponsor to organize its friends to sell votes at five cents each for the baby. Any person who buys twenty votes is credited with a membership in the N.A.A.C.P. The baby for whom the largest amount of money is raised is the first prize winner. Second and third prizes are also given.

The Popularity Contests are usually entered by young women in the community. They sell votes just as in the Baby Contest. Three prizes are offered to the leading contestants.

Contest-campaigns are open to branch workers and members. Captains of teams making the best showing and workers making the best showing receive prizes. Most often the winners are persons who have given faithful service to the Association through a long period of years.

N.A.A.C.P. Day in Springfield

The Springfield, Mass., Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. recently observed N.A.A.C.P. Day with a parade with two bands and the following organizations: Elks, Daughter Elks, Knights of Pythias, Heroines of Jericho, Household of Ruth, Good Samaritans, Order of Love and Charity, Harrison Wright Post American Legion, Red Cross Unit, Bethel Moses, Mt. Carmel Moses, True Order of Reformers, Tent Sisters, Girl Scouts, and the Junior N.A.A.C.P.

A mass meeting with Robert W. Bagnall, the Director of Branches, as the principal speaker was held at the High School, a large audience attending. Other speakers were T. M. Lopez, Hartford, H. Baker and P. Fowler, Berksire County Branch, and J. M. McWhorter, Worcester Branch. A fine musical program was given.

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Denver, Colo.

Mame Reed
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Herbert Johnson
Syracuse, N. Y.

Carrie Belle Carr
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Mrs. C. P. McClendon
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Postscript

by W. E. B. Du Bois

YOUNG VOTERS

THE Editor of the *Louisiana Weekly* writes:

> "I shall appreciate very much a letter from you encouraging the young colored men of our city to increase their interest in politics. The older men have discouraged them and refused to act with them because of envy. A letter from you to the young men, urging them to carry on in spite of this selfish handicap, would go a long way toward kindling hope anew."

The situation of an intelligent, young colored man who wants to use his right to vote effectively in the South is exceedingly difficult. He is not admitted to the Democratic Party, and can not easily take part in their white primary. This is still true despite the continued efforts of the N. A. A. C. P. to stop it, and thus to break up one party government in the South.

On the other hand, the Republican Party in the South is not a party; it is mainly a group of selfish men, white and black, who are using the party organization for personal gain. Sometimes, under strong and honest leaders, like Cuney of Texas or Cohen of Louisiana, this group may be strengthened and organized so as to exercise some real political power. But when this group falls into the hands of mediocre self-seekers, or into the hands of local white politicians who use it simply for personal aggrandisement or who are in secret alliance with the Democratic Party, then the situation of the young and honest Negro voter is indeed difficult.

Nevertheless, there are certain clear lines of effort. First of all, the Negro must register and fight continually for the right of registration. The situation in Louisiana in this respect is disgraceful and the Negroes of Louisiana ought literally to pound the courts with cases until they get the right to register. One or two thoroughly arranged cases before the Supreme Court of the United States would show that of 415,000 Negroes in Louisiana in 1930, 21 years of age and over, less than 3,000 are registered, and this in spite of the fact that nearly 300,000 can read and write.

All Negroes who register should vote. First, they should seek to vote in the Democratic primary as this is the only voting that really counts. If they are denied this right, they should be especially careful to vote in those elections where the primary cannot function, as, for instance, in bond elections, and various referenda. In all bond issues, they should vote "no," unless they are able to get a categorical promise concerning the use of the money to be raised. They should especially vote for local officials and on local issues whenever and wherever they get a chance, and they should form political organizations with the specific object of equalizing taxation, stopping discrimination in civil life and stopping discrimination in appropriations for streets, schools and parks; increasing efforts in sanitation, and getting rid of venal and prejudiced public officials.

They should write strong letters of protest, regularly and often to the papers, to the Congressmen, and to the President of the United States. They should thus build up an active and interested political life and back it by just as many votes as they are able to cast.

COLLEGES

IN our August issue we counted 20,277 Negroes in college and professional schools, stating that there were some omissions. Since then, the authorities of Shaw, the University of Pittsburgh, the University of Buffalo, Butler and Clark University of Atlanta report 514 additional college students, bringing the total up to 20,791 students. Missing institutions will probably make a grand total of 21,000 Negro college students, as compared with 18,500 in 1931, 19,000 in 1930 and 19,253 in 1929.

Such is the story of the year's work in college done by American Negroes. It presents a vast contrast to our first report in 1912. There were at that time, thirty-two colored institutions that gave some college training, of which twenty ranked as real colleges. In these twenty colleges, there were 991 students, and they sent out 163 with the Bachelor degree. We have today, not only a vast increase in the number of colleges and graduates, but the standards of instruction and efficiency have been greatly raised. Many of the Negro institutions studied in our survey are recognized as of equal rank with the best Northern institutions, and most of them are of full college rank, even though not of the highest grade. A few, perhaps a half dozen in all, have doubtful standards, but in most cases, even these are being gradually raised.

In 1924, there were 1,400 Negro students in Northern institutions. This enrollment increased to 2,225 in 1928, 2,500 in 1931 and about 2,538 in 1932.

WILBERFORCE

WILBERFORCE is not a university and has doubtful academic standing. It consists of two interlocked but really separate institutions. The State institution, supported by the State of Ohio, consists of 234 acres of land, some ten or twelve modern buildings, including an electric light plant, well-equipped shops, recitation halls, dormitories, an auditorium, a gymnasium, hospital and laundry. Its income from the state for buildings and current expenses, amount to nearly $300,000 a year, and it has thirty-four teachers.

The University is owned by the African M. E. Church, which bought the campus, now consisting of one hundred acres, in 1853, with help from the white Methodists. It has practically no endowment (less than $25,000), and depends on church appropriations, which fluctuate incalculably. It has three modern buildings and twenty-two teachers, most of whom receive the larger part of their salary from the State Department for teaching state students. The upkeep of the university campus, the lighting of the grounds and many of the current expenses, are borne by the state.

The President of the University is largely a figurehead, appointed by a church board of twenty-one trustees, and his only real power is his membership on the board which controls the state institution. This Board has a Superintendent, who has the control of the State Department, but his position is wholly without prestige and he is so hampered by the Church and the State that no first-class man can keep the position.

The State is in a quandary. Its funds in the past have been wasted and sometimes stolen. It can not give up the institution because of the millions of dollars which it has invested there.

While the Church cannot support a real university separate from the State.

There are three possibilities: 1. To close the church school; 2. To close the state school; 3. To merge the two completely. To my mind the only solution is a merger of the State institution and the Church school into a great school of engineering and liberal arts, with secondary and even primary schools attached, which might serve the needs of the whole country. Such a program would meet opposition of those who would say that the State of Ohio is establishing a "Jim-Crow" institution. But that is exactly what the State of Ohio has already done, and the difference would be that the new university would be first-rate instead of third-rate. Next, opposition would come from the African M. E. Church, which would lose its leading institution of learning. But it deserves to lose it since it can not or will not support it.

Charles Wesley, the Howard University historian, was recently offered the presidency of Wilberforce. He looked over the situation and declined the office and he was wise. Richard Wright of Philadelphia has since accepted the presidency. Richard Wright is fifty-four years of age; he is a Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Pennsylvania and is a man of training and shrewdness. He has twice been a prominent candidate for the Bishopric in his church and has been one of its General Officers for twenty-three years.

He faces, in accepting the presidency of Wilberforce, two possible paths: He can, if he will, use the prominence which the position will give him and, like Bishop Gregg, make this position a stepping-stone to the Bishopric, leaving the Wilberforce problem substantially where it is now. Or, he can begin a far-sighted program to make Wilberforce one united university, supported by the State of Ohio, and equal in academic standing and the efficiency of its teaching force to any State university in the country. He can thus sever Wilberforce entirely from the dead hand of church control and from petty state politics which are today strangling it to death.

The carrying out of such a program will be no child's play; it may in the long run, kill Richard Wright, and one or more of his successors. The church will never forgive him but he will not need its forgiveness. Large numbers of American Negroes will antagonize him and accuse him of surrendering to segregation; but if he starts this program there will come generations, white and black, who will call him Blessed.

EMPLOYMENT

OUR educational problem has two difficulties: first, the great mass of Negroes are not receiving proper and adequate common school training. It means today that we are educating an aristocracy of learning, but we are not using it or allowing it to be used to educate the masses of the people.

In the Northern States, where two million Negroes live, it is difficult for the best trained Negroes to find employment in the public schools unless the Negro community accepts separate and segregated school systems which are usually more poorly equipped and more inefficiently conducted than the white schools, not to mention the grave surrender of principle.

In the South, the well-trained Negro teacher has to contend with poorly supported separate schools at low wages, together with a personal treatment that often saps manhood and independent thinking. Thus, a great field of employment into which masses of Negro college men and women with one or more years of technical training could easily be absorbed, actually invites now only a few thousand.

This increases the problem of earning a living for the average college-bred Negro. If he can take a course in professional study, there is a chance for him as physician, dentist, lawyer, pharmacist and engineer. But these fields are limited by the poverty of the Negro masses. These masses are still largely excluded from all but the lower positions in the general technique of industry.

The average Negro college graduate, therefore, is not a man prepared to enter into a paying field of employment. He is simply one who, by his general intelligence, and by his knowledge of modern civilization, is in a better position than most people, resolutely to attack his economic and social problem. He has opportunity to become the trained fighting wedge to advance the place of black folk in modern civilization by using his brains so as to force himself to a position where he can work and achieve and make a place for the millions of his fellows who straggle on behind.

The question is, however, how far is the college which the Negro attends, black and white, arranging its program so as to train men for this kind of work? It must be confessed that the outlook here is poor. The white colleges are not doing it for white men, much less for their Negro students. And the colored colleges, for the most part, continue slavishly to pattern their curricula after the white colleges. So far as they are compelled to do this in order to maintain their academic standing, they have some excuse; but the chance of varying and enlarging their programs has been greatly increased in the last few years. Above all, the opportunity for inculcating spiritual freedom, broad vision, independence of thought and willingness to sacrifice, is as large as it is untouched. We Negroes have got the material for higher training. We have got the will to send it to college and are finding by infinite pains the funds to support it. But we have not yet got the spirit and vision to train it aright.

MAKING FUN OF CRIME

FOR fifty years, one of the major sports of the white South has been to jeer at and bait and hold up for public laughter, the miserable black victims of their wretchedly unfair police court system. I saw this game go on for the thirteen years that I taught at Atlanta, with cartoons and exaggeration. It is still in full practice. The white Order of Elks met in Birmingham in July, and the Birmingham *News* of July 13, reports a part of their public entertainment as follows:

> Chief Justice Campbell, of North Dakota Supreme Court, who had "never tried a Negro but tried many Indians," sat on the bench with Judge Abernethy Wednesday and watched Birmingham's widely known jurist and humorist try a score of Negroes.
>
> And Chief Justice Campbell, who flew his own plane to Birmingham to attend the Elks convention, got a "big kick" out of the procedure. A number of other jurists from California, Colorado, Nevada, Illinois and other states also attended the court session.
>
> One of the first dusky miscreants brought before Judge Ab and his distinguished guest was a 91-year-old Negro who had been a slave in Georgia and who was charged with possessing 12 bottles of home brew.
>
> "Did you have that home brew for the Elks?" Judge Ab asked, winking at Chief Justice Campbell who wore an Elks badge on his lapel. The audience, composed largely of visiting Elks, that filled the courtroom, roared.
>
> "Yassah, jedge—that's right. Ah had it fo' de Elks," replied the aged and white-headed Negro.
>
> "All right—that's the spirit," said Judge Ab. "I'll let you off with court costs." Costs amounted to a few dollars.
>
> Then Judge Ab turned to Justice Campbell.
>
> "Now, that's a real white man's Negro," he said.
>
> "What do you mean—white man's Negro?" asked the chief justice.
>
> Then Judge Ab turned to the aged Negro again.
>
> "Look at him. See the difference between him and some of the other Negroes here. He's a good Negro—always has been. But a real white man's negro is one who calls you boss, pulls off his hat and bows when you pass and does not want you to call him mister."
>
> "I don't know anything about Negroes, but that sounds like a good Negro to me," Justice Campbell said.

SAVE THE CRISIS

IN New York City and vicinity and in Boston, there have been arranged Whist and Bridge tournaments to help THE CRISIS. Other such tournaments are being planned in Cleveland and elsewere. We would be glad to furnish information concerning them to those interested.

The actual amount of money realized

(*Will you please turn to page* 300)

SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS

(*Continued from page 280*)

of W. Z. Foster and James W. Ford, for president and vice-president respectively, these truths seems to be increasingly self-evident: the Negro masses are now speaking for themselves, as evidenced on the convention floor. They are becoming increasingly aware of their status in the American Commonwealth; through their conception of, and belief in, the philosophy and program of the Communist Party, they are awakening that attribute, for so long made dormant by the Negro's social and political environment—self-respect. And this will, it seems, be possible now of achievement, for this freedom which is before them, is being gained through their own efforts. They have taken their first step in the repudiating of the old line parties which they hold have so consistently betrayed their trust in the past.

In the words of one of the most ardent delegates of the Convention, "the disinherited became the inheritors of the most important treasure in the world—that vivid, energizing force of self-respect."

JUAN LATINO

(*Continued from page 253*)

ute to Sesa who was now dead. It is the most personal of all of the poet's works and is moving in the admiration that Juan felt for his generous benefactor and the sorrow that he felt at his passing.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

To discuss the slave's love-affair after his achievements as a humanist might imply misplaced emphasis. Yet strangely enough, the student, professor, wit, and poet have all receded to a secondary place in his biographies before Juan Latino, the bold and rascally lover. If his Latin verses do not interest an age whose spiritual needs are different from those of sixteenth century Spain, the history of his marriage cannot fail to be of significance to a society that has made a problem of miscegenation. Granada had seen strange and wondrous sights; now it was to see on the human stage of fact a presentation of the story of Othello that Cinthio had concocted to warn the Italian ladies against disproportionate marriages. Reality, however, disagreed fundamentally with prejudice in composing the dénouement, for while Othello was fictitiously strangling Desdemona to death over on the lagoons in Venice, Juan and his white consort were actually enjoying a married life that flowed on to the end as serenely as the Darro flowed past their home in the picturesque valley under the Alhambra. The lady was Ana Carloval, daughter of the Licenciado Carloval, a dignitary of some importance in Granada. Beautiful and intelligent, she aspired to something more than the superficial accomplishments of the ladies of her station. A tutor was needed for the charming pedant and the black master's services were engaged. Juan Latino, expounding Latin syntax, must have been as magnetic and imposing a figure as Othello recounting his adventures, for Ana's capitulation was complete—too complete to be compatible with her honor, if we are to believe one account of the romance. They engaged many years of marital happiness. Four children were born to them. Ambrosio Salazar writing in 1615 states that he saw the daughters of the couple and that "they were beautiful, although mulattoes, distinguished, and dressed in the manner of ladies."

The fame of Juan Latino was widespread and continued long after his death. Lope de Vega mentions him in the drama "La dama boba" and Cervantes alludes to his wit and scholarship in the introductory verses to "Don Quijote." What more gratifying tribute could be paid to this remarkable Negro than an epitaph written on a page of the world's greatest novel!

POSTSCRIPT

(*Continued from page 299*)

by these efforts is very welcome; but after all, such returns are a minor matter when compared with the interest which these tournaments arouse and the attitude of mind which they indicate. In times like this, the spiritual losses of human culture are apt to be even greater than the physical loss. There is loss in health and standards of living, but there are also losses in efforts for social uplift, adult education and human inspiration of all sorts.

THE CRISIS magazine represents an effort to guide and inform a nation along lines of progress often subject to gross neglect. Such an effort must be conserved, even at a time when jobs are few and money is hard to get. And for this reason, THE CRISIS is particularly under deep obligations to the unusually large number of persons, who, turning from their own problems, have said to the world, here is an effort which you must know and sustain. In this movement, there has been nothing personal. It has been a mass effort for a cause and not for a man and it takes its place with those fine gestures and sympathies upon which a better world will in time be built. We sincerely hope the movement will grow and spread.

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